

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XX.—NUMBER 12.
WHOLE NUMBER 1000.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1882.

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Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.
Branch Office, 1490 New York Ave. N. W., Wash'n.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPT. C. L. Davis, 10th U. S. Infantry, lately on recruiting duty at Albany, has got settled down at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and will doubtless remain on duty there until his tour expires next year, when he will rejoin his company at Fort Mackinac.

LIEUT. Theodore Mosher, 22d U. S. Infantry, is not expected back at his post, Texas, until next February.

LIEUT. J. G. Leefe, 19th U. S. Infantry, late at David's Island on recruiting service, will shortly join at Fort Ringgold, Texas. *Bon voyage*, old friend. Thy name brings back to us pleasant days at "Dwight's" headquarters and the gallant 19th Army Corps.

CAPT. C. A. H. McCauley, U. S. A., depot quartermaster at Ogden, finds life pass very agreeably there now that he is a Benedict.

The winter season at San Antonio promises to be pleasant in military circles there. First comes Gen. Angur and his charming family, then Gens. Vincent and Small, Col. Lee, Capt. Russell, Paymaster Terrell, Capt. Livermore, Capt. Kress, Lieut. Colon Angur, son of the General, Capt. L. E. Campbell, Capt. Clous, Doctor Smith, Paymasters Dodge and Bash, Capt. Irvine and Dickey, Lieuts. Getty, Patten, Kell, and Hodges. This makes a goodly company.

CAPT. G. F. Foote, 8th Cavalry, lately at St. Louis, joins at Fort Clark, Texas, for duty.

The promotion of Adj't. J. M. Bopes, 8th U. S. Cavalry, to a captaincy, takes him from Fort Clark to Fort Ringgold, Texas.

LIEUT. W. J. Campbell, 22d U. S. Infantry, is expected to rejoin at Fort Clark, Texas, early in November.

The General Court-martial proceedings in the case of Lieut. J. R. Chapman, of the 23d U. S. Infantry, stationed at Fort Duncan, Texas, were expected to be made public this week.

CAPT. Thomas Britton, 6th U. S. Infantry, is now commanding at Fort Washakie, W. T.

CHAPLAIN Sherman M. Morrill, U. S. A., has got settled at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming.

COL. J. H. Taylor, U. S. A., having got over his indisposition, is daily at his desk at Gen. Howard's headquarters in Omaha, and finds it somewhat busier than at Newport Barracks.

CAPT. A. B. McGowan, 12th U. S. Infantry, is expected to join at Madison Barracks in a few weeks, from leave.

LIEUT. B. K. Roberts, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Wadsworth this week from a pleasant trip to Fort Leavenworth.

LIEUT. W. A. Mann, 17th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Custer, will spend a couple of months with friends in the East.

The veteran Surg. B. Murray, U. S. A., Gen. Hancock's medical director, registered in Washington this week on inspection service of the hospitals at Fort McHenry, Washington Barracks, and Gaithersburg.

ASST. Surg. H. G. Burton, U. S. A., returned to Fort Hamilton the latter part of this week from a short leave. He will leave early in November to be absent during the winter.

SECRETARY of War Lincoln returned to New York from Boston, Oct. 18, and left on the evening of October 14, for Washington.

SURG. Glover Perin, U. S. A., General Terry's Medical Director, has been on an official visit to Fort Maginnis, and received a cordial welcome at that post.

LIEUT. C. A. L. Totten, 4th U. S. Artillery, has rejoined at Fort Warren, from a few weeks' leave.

SURG. W. E. Waters, U. S. A., has taken charge of the post hospital at Madison Barracks, with Doctor Ewing as his assistant.

GEN. O. B. Wilcox, U. S. A., is gradually getting Madison Barracks into fine order, and hopes to have his men comfortably fixed before the winter, generally very severe in that locality, sets in.

LIEUT. A. G. Tassin, 12th U. S. Infantry, has changed base from Washington Barracks to Fort Monroe, Va.

THE *Augusta Chronicle* says: "General Stephen D. Lee states the first gun at Sumter was fired by George S. Gaines, of South Carolina, who was afterward a lieutenant colonel and killed in Maryland. Mr. Ruffin, of Virginia, who fired the first shot from the iron battery, blew out his brains after the war."

LIEUT. A. L. Morton, 5th U. S. Artillery, returned to Governor's Island, October 21, from a short leave of absence.

LIEUT. W. C. Rafferty, 1st U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Monroe, Va., early this week from a brief visit to old friends in New York and vicinity.

COL. E. C. Mason, U. S. A., General Howard's new Inspector General has got fairly settled at Omaha, and is well pleased with his new assignment.

LIEUT. C. St. J. Chubb, 17th U. S. Infantry, was kept busy at Fort Yates, Dakota, this week as judge-advocate of a general court-martial in session there.

PAYMASTER J. E. Blaine, U. S. A., comes east from Helena, Montana, to spend a couple of months.

LIEUT. J. F. Bell, 7th Cavalry, will spend a portion of the winter in the east.

LIEUT. A. J. Griffiths, 2d U. S. Cavalry, has returned to Fort Custer, Montana, from a trip to Fort Snelling.

CAPT. J. N. Wheeler, 2d U. S. Cavalry, has been on a visit to Chicago, summoned thither for conference with Lieut. General Sheridan.

LIEUT. W. H. Wheeler, 11th Infantry, Buford, D. T., comes east to remain for a few weeks.

LIEUT. W. O. Bartlett, 3d U. S. Infantry, has gone to Fort Maginnis from Fort Shaw, to close up his accounts there. He will return to Fort Shaw shortly.

RATHER a novel General Court-martial met at Newport Barracks, Ky., this week, the novelty consisting in all the members and the judge advocates being staff officers, Quartermaster Dana, Paymaster Glenn, Surgeon Brown, Commissary Bell, Aide de Camp Dudley and Baldwin, and Ordnance Officer MacNutt.

FORT Omaha, Neb., promises to be lively this winter, under the leadership of Colonel W. P. Carlin and Major I. D. DeBussey, 4th U. S. Infantry. The Light Battery of the 5th Artillery, with Captain Rawles, Lieutenant Adams and Lieutenant Lomis, have added much to the pleasantness of the post. If we remember aright Lieutenant Lomis's musical ability is of no mean order, and doubtless by this time the Fort Omahians have found it out.

LIEUT. W. H. C. Bowen, 5th U. S. Infantry, having got through with his court-martial service at Fort Snelling, comes east on the six months' leave granted him some months ago, but which he has not until now on account of duty, been able to avail himself of.

We regret to hear that Chaplain Geo. G. Mullins, in charge of Army education, has suffered severely this last summer and fall with hay fever and rheumatism.

LIEUT. Samuel Rodman, 1st U. S. Artillery, has joined at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T., for duty with Light Battery E, under Captain Frank E. Taylor.

The wedding of Miss Nettie T. Jenkins, daughter of Rear-Admiral Jenkins, U. S. Navy, and Lieutenant G. L. Converse, Jr., 3d Cavalry, son of Mr. George L. Converse, Representative from the 13th Congressional District, Ohio, took place at Washington, Oct. 18, and was a very quiet one. Among those present were: General and Mrs. Baird, General Drum, wife and daughter; Major Hains and wife, Captain and Mrs. Slack, of the Navy, and Lieutenant Morgan, 3d Cavalry. Lieutenant Converse, it will be remembered, was shot in the head by the Apaches last summer. The ball was too near the brain to be extracted. He has lost the use of one eye, and another surgical operation is to be performed on it, which he urged must not be before his marriage. These facts necessitated a quiet marriage.

SURG. J. H. Janeway, U. S. A., left Governor's Island, Oct. 15, to be absent for about three weeks.

LIEUT. Chas. McClure, 18th U. S. Infantry, who was married last week at Carlinville, Illinois, to Miss Walker, daughter of Senator Walker, of that city, is en route to Fort Assiniboine with his bride.

LIEUT. W. A. Glassford, U. S. A., Chief Signal Officer on General Pope's staff, is to be married to Miss Allie, daughter of Mrs. S. B. Davis, at Las Vegas, N. M., Oct. 24.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the approaching marriage, at Fort Yates, of Lieutenant John C. Gresham, 7th Cavalry, with Miss Belle Gilbert, a daughter of Colonel C. C. Gilbert, 17th Infantry.

LIEUT. Earl D. Thomas, 5th Cavalry, is continued on duty as A. A. Q. M. at Omaha, Neb.

It seems to be somewhat undecided where General McDowell will now permanently locate, although San Francisco seems to be first choice. The General and Mrs. McDowell are, however, to make a trip East soon.

CAPT. Thos. H. Barber, U. S. A., A. D. C. to General Hancock, left Governor's Island, Oct. 16, for a short leave, to return early next week.

THE death at Miles City, Oct. 6, at the age of eighteen, of Harvey McElrath, eldest son of Major T. P. McElrath, formerly Captain 5th U. S. Artillery, carries us back many years, when the boy was an infant and the father was stationed at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., and was well acquainted in New York.

LIEUT. F. P. Fremont, 3d U. S. Infantry, will come East early in December to spend the winter with his relatives.

LIEUT. E. Swift, 5th Cavalry, comes East on a three months' leave to visit his relatives in New York and vicinity.

INSPECTOR-GEN. Roger Jones, U. S. A., visited officially this week the camp of the 2d U. S. Art., at Gaithersburg, Md., and expressed much satisfaction at the excellent condition of Gen. Ayres's command.

OFFICERS registered at the Navy Department since Oct. 14: Commodore S. B. Luce, J. H. Upshur, and A. A. Semmes, Comdr. J. D. Graham, Lieut.-Comdrs. O. M. Anthony, R. B. Bradford, and J. K. Winn, Lieuts. L. E. Bixler, E. H. Taunt, C. H. Arnold, and C. H. Lyman, Masters H. P. Reich and J. W. Stewart, Midshipman F. J. Haeseler, Chief Engineers W. H. Rutherford and O. H. Loring, Naval Constructors F. L. Fernald, Asst. Naval Constructor F. T. Bowles, Prof. M. Oliver, Asst. Paymaster L. C. Kerr.

CAPT. Joseph Koeffe, 4th U. S. Inf., joined at Fort Omaha with his company Oct. 13, from Fort D. A. Russell, and is rapidly getting his household goods in order.

MAJOR J. S. Brislin and Capt. J. G. Leefe, U. S. A., registered at the Merchants Hotel, St. Paul, Oct. 14.

THE proceedings of the Carr Court of Inquiry are now undergoing revision at the Headquarters of the Army and the War Department, and their early promulgation is looked for.

THE New York *Telegram* states that Major-Gen. McDowell will reside permanently in Philadelphia. Where next?

AMONGST the passengers for Europe on the steamer *Alaska*, which left New York Oct. 17, was Major W. McKee Dunn, U. S. A., and Mrs. Dunn and family, Major Humphrey, Mrs. Humphrey, and Lieut. Hoop, of the British Rifle Team, and Lieut.-Col. Walrond, M. P.

CHIEF Medical Purveyor J. H. Baxter, U. S. A., is on a visit to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., the guest of Surgeon Magruder.

COMMANDER W. C. Wise, U. S. N., with Mrs. Wise and their little daughter are located in New York City for the present.

LIEUT. Glassford, U. S. A., Gen. Pope's Chief Signal Officer, has moved his office from Leavenworth City to the Fort, although still continuing to reside in the city.

LIEUT. E. P. Brewer, 7th U. S. Cav., was a guest at the Metropolitan Hotel, St. Paul, last week, having come to that city to attend the wedding of Lieut. Wallace.

Mrs. Bessie Sharp, daughter of Paymaster Sharp, U. S. A., has come East from Yankton to spend the winter with her uncle and aunt, Gen. and Mrs. Grant.

COL. J. D. Wilkins, 5th U. S. Inf., registered at the Metropolitan Hotel, St. Paul, Oct. 12, en route to Fort Keogh.

SURG. J. P. Wright, U. S. A., and Mrs. Wright, rejoined at Fort Leavenworth a few days ago. The Doctor, we are glad to learn, is much improved in health.

THE Civil Engineers Club of Cleveland, Ohio, as an expression of their esteem for Col. John M. Wilson, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., who leaves that city to enter upon duty at Washington, gave him a complimentary banquet on Friday evening, Oct. 13. Adverting to the affair the *Cleveland Leader* says: "There has never perhaps been a Government engineer located in Cleveland who has enjoyed so great a popularity as has Col. Wilson. Among prominent business men, practical seamen, sailors before the mast, and dock hands, his reputation as a faithful officer and courteous gentleman is the same, and his departure will be as much regretted by the one class as the other. Col. Wilson will remove with his family to Washington about Oct. 25." The banquet was attended by Cleveland's most distinguished citizens. Mr. J. F. Holloway presided and made many witty remarks while proposing the toasts. The last toast on the list, "Our Guest," was feelingly responded to by Col. Wilson, and then the following complimentary resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Col. John M. Wilson, having been ordered to report for duty elsewhere, has tendered his resignation as president of the Civil Engineers' Club of Cleveland; therefore,

Resolved, That we congratulate our president upon the well deserved promotion that calls him to a higher and more responsible position at Washington, but deeply regret the loss that will befall the club by his removal, and especially from the chair, as its presiding officer, a position which has been most admirably filled, and which, with perhaps a single exception, has never been left vacant during its entire term of office.

Resolved, That while the club will in the future be deprived of his services as president, the influence of his work in that position and as officer in charge of important engineering works under the United States Government at this port and vicinity, will remain to remind us of his personal qualities as a gentleman, and of his high professional standing as an engineer.

Resolved, That it is our earnest wish, and we do hereby request that Col. Wilson will withdraw his resignation, presented at our last meeting, and that he will consent to the continuance of his name as president of the Civil Engineers' Club of Cleveland during the remainder of the term for which he was elected.

Resolved, That we, as members, do hereby extend to him our heartfelt thanks for his services in directing and assisting this club to its present prosperous condition, and that he is hereby assured that in leaving it he will take with him the good will and esteem of all its members.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be prepared and presented to Col. Wilson, and that they be incorporated in the club records, and published in the journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.

AT a meeting of the Committee on the Return International Military Rifle Match held in New York October 14, Col. H. G. Litchfield, U. S. A., and Col. John Bodine, Captain of the American Rifle Team, were appointed a sub-committee to secure the manufacture of a weapon with which to arm the American team before the next international contest.

COMDR. Schoonmaker, U. S. N., has reported for duty as navigation officer of the Norfolk Navy-yard, in relief to Lieut.-Comdr. Talcott.

NUMEROUS changes in the stations of Army paymasters have been ordered this week. Major C. J. Sprague leaves New York, much to the regret of his many friends, to report to General Schofield at San Francisco, for duty as Chief Paymaster. Major J. P. Willard, now in New York, on leave, reports at its expiration, to Gen. Hancock for duty, perhaps in New York or in some city further north; Maj. W. H. Eckels goes from Vancouver Barracks to Fort Douglas, Utah; Major J. S. Witcher, from Tucson to San Francisco; Major C. H. Whipple, from San Francisco to report to Gen. Terry, at Fort Snelling, for assignment in Dakota, and Maj. Henry Clayton, the latest appointment, from Washington to Tucson. The officers in question expect to be settled at their new stations early in November.

Asst. Surgeon D. G. Caldwell, U. S. A., will come East in November, to remain most of the winter. His many friends in Boston will be pleased to see him.

Dr. J. H. Lott, U. S. A., has joined at Fort Omaha for duty, and was hospitably welcomed at that post.

Asst. Surgeon W. J. Wakeman, U. S. A., has taken Dr. Caldwell's place at Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.

MEDICAL Director J. M. Browne, U. S. N., has been added to the Board of Directors of the Garfield Monument Exposition.

Capt. Robert Catlin, U. S. A., retired, has settled for the winter at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y.

Lieut. J. L. Wilson, 4th U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Trumbull, Conn., Oct. 21, from a short leave of absence. He visited New York, Oct. 20, stopping at 113 E. 36th street.

MAJ. R. H. Jackson, Doctor C. K. Winne and Capt. Chas. Morris, U. S. A., were busy this week at Fort Schuyler selecting a site for a new hospital.

At a meeting of the Loyal Legion Illinois Commandery held at Chicago October 14 Lieuts. A. Winne and W. H. Chenoweth, U. S. V.; Col. J. L. Beveridge, U. S. V., and Lieut. A. T. Andrews, U. S. V., were elected Companions of the Order. After partaking of refreshments Gen. McClurg read an interesting paper entitled "A Decisive Battle and its untold Story." Military papers are to be read at subsequent meetings as follows: Nov. 1, 1882, "The March to the Sea," by Gen. William E. Strong; Dec. 6, 1882, "My First Army Experiences," by 1st Lieut. Richard S. Tutill; Jan. 3, 1883, "Stone River," by Col. Alex. F. Stevenson; Feb. 7, 1883, "Reminiscences of Gen. Grant's Campaign of 1862," by Col. T. Lyle Dyke; March 7, 1883, "Burnside's Occupation of East Tennessee," by Gen. Julius White; April 4, 1883, "Conversation," by Lieut.-Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan, U. S. A.; May 1, 1883, "Chancellorsville," by Lieut.-Col. Huntington W. Jackson. This is an interesting series.

A MONUMENT, erected by the 20th Maine Veteran Association, on Round Top, Gettysburg, was unveiled Wednesday, Oct. 13. Gen. Joshua Chamberlain, former commander of the regiment, with a large delegation of veterans, and Col. John B. Batchelder were present.

ONE of the prettiest weddings of the season, that of Miss May Dacre Gwynn, daughter of Nicholas Gwynn, to Mr. Thomas Kearny Jordan, son of Gen. Thomas Jordan, took place on Saturday evening, October 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 40 West 58th street, New York city. The bridal procession was formed in the rear hall, and proceeded to the upper end of the front parlor, the bride being escorted by her father and accompanied by four bridesmaids and the ushers. Proceeding the bride and her father, Master Gwynn Hancock and Miss Ada E. Hancock, nephew and niece of the bride, marched along scattering roses and red carnations. After an impressive marriage service by Dr. Hall the bride received the congratulations and well wishes of many guests and friends. The bridesmaids were Miss Ada Gwynn and Miss Lee Gwynn, sisters of the bride; Miss Gabrielle Jordan, sister of the groom, and Miss Daisy Horrell. The ushers were Mr. John L. Logan, Mr. Edmund K. Jordan, Mr. Norman Mellis, and Mr. H. C. De Witt. Among the guests present were Gen. W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., Mrs. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Hancock, Gen. Thomas Jordan, M. B. Fielding, Charles F. Smith, Mrs. C. F. Smith, Lieut. Griffin, U. S. A.; Miss Randall, Rufus Randall, Joseph B. Frye, J. B. French, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Leeds, Mrs. Robert Bell, of Louisville; Mr. and Mrs. W. Hite, Col. Ware, James Falls, John Inman, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Main, L. P. Bayne, Miss Gertrude Bayne, Surg. Janeway, U. S. A.; Mrs. Vogdes, Gen. Vogdes, U. S. A., and Miss E. Vogdes, Gen. Mitchell, Capt. Ward and Mrs. Ward, Miss Scheiefflin, Mrs. Foster, and Mrs. Harrell. After the reception the bridal pair started on an extended Southern wedding tour.

CAPT. L. A. Beardsley, U. S. N., will spend the winter in Europe. He is at present at Aix la Chapelle, Germany.

ADMIRAL D. D. Porter, U. S. N., registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, October 18.

Lieut. Eugene W. Watson, U. S. N., sailed on the *Alaska*, for Liverpool, October 17.

QUARTERMASTER General Rufus Ingalls, U. S. A., came to New York this week, stopping at the Gilesey House.

PATMASTER J. W. Wham, U. S. A., varied his duties this week by sitting as President of a General Court-martial at Fort D. A. Russell.

MAJOR W. T. Gentry, 9th Inf., of whom we retain pleasant remembrances in days gone by, is in command of Fort Niobrara, Neb., and finds the change from Fort Omaha not so unpleasant after all.

ADJUT. Morris C. Foote, 9th U. S. Inf., has opened a recruiting rendezvous at Fort D. A. Russell, D. T.

Lieut. W. P. Hall, Q. M. of the 5th U. S. Cav., of Fort Sidney, Neb., will take a short trip East this month.

CAPT. J. M. Hamilton, 5th Cav., has returned to Fort Robinson, Neb., from an official trip to Omaha.

MAJOR V. K. Hart, 5th Cav., now East on leave, will join at Fort McKinney when his leave expires, instead of returning to Fort Washakie.

Lieut. E. B. Robertson, 9th U. S. Inf., has returned safe and sound to Fort D. A. Russell from rifle practice duty at Fort Leavenworth.

Lieut. C. A. Earnest, 8th U. S. Inf., has taken charge of the recruiting office at Fort Bidwell, Cal., and hopes that now winter is approaching applicants may be reasonably plentiful.

MAJOR Gen. J. M. Schofield, U. S. A., has taken Gen. McDowell's place on the Leavenworth Military Prison Board.

Lieut. P. P. Barnard, 5th Cav., will remain East on sick leave during the winter, and it is doubtful whether he will be again fit for active service.

CAPT. E. R. Warner, 3d U. S. Art., on leave from New Orleans, La., visited New York and vicinity this week, and received a warm welcome from his old friends.

GEN. R. A. Jackson, U. S. A., of Fort Schuyler, paid a visit to New York Oct. 18. Time deals gently with him, and he looks as young as he did seventeen years ago, when in New York temporarily on the staff of Gen. Hooker.

THE *Vallejo Chronicle*, of Oct. 10, says: Capt. Cook, U. S. N., will soon leave for the East accompanied by Mrs. Cook. Lieut. C. S. Richman has been ordered to the Asiatic Squadron. Mrs. Richman and Miss Tolson, of Mare Island, will reside in San Francisco during the lieutenant's absence. Miss Gracie Taylor, daughter of Medical Inspector W. E. Taylor, U. S. N., retired, arrived here last week from San Francisco, where her father resides. She will spend the winter here. She was accompanied by Mrs. Clark, wife of Passed Asst. Paymaster Frank H. Clark, of the *Adams*.

BUSINESS in the office of Major Frank Bridgman, Paymaster, U. S. A., in charge of the interests of the Army Mutual Aid Association, has been unusually active thus far this month. No less than three members of the Association have deceased since the 1st of Oct., viz.: Asst. Surg. Eugene D. Schuch, 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Wenie, 19th Inf., and Capt. James S. King, 12th Inf. The beneficiaries of all these officers receive each \$2,500. The death of Lieut. Wenie was especially sad. He must have had a premonition of his own early decease. Major Bridgman received a letter from him in August last informing him that the yellow fever was raging at Fort Brown, and that in the event of his death and of his wife's death he desired the Major to know that his son would be his next beneficiary.

MAJOR James McMillan, U. S. A., retired, returned to the District last week much improved in health from a lengthy sojourn in New York State. He has taken a house at No. 8 Cook's Row, West Washington, into which he will remove his family with a view to making it his permanent residence.

Lieut. Geo. W. Van Dusen, 4th U. S. Cav., was married at the Commonwealth Hotel, Boston, Oct. 18, to Florence Lenore, the daughter of Capt. C. E. Munn, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. Army.

SURGEON A. M. Owen, U. S. N., telegraphed from Pensacola October 17: "There is no case of yellow fever within the cordon surrounding the Navy reservation."

GEN. Sherman intends to leave Washington October 21 for Fort Leavenworth to return by way of St. Louis about November 1.

PATMASTER J. P. Willard, U. S. A., on leave from the West, visited New York this week, stopping at the Florence.

THE death of Capt. James S. King, 12th U. S. Infantry, gives 1st Lieut. James Halloran, of that regiment, a captaincy, and 2d Lieut. P. G. Wood a 1st lieutenantcy. Capt. Halloran, now at Fort Niagara, will join at Madison Barracks on promotion, but Lieut. Wood, who is now at Fort Niagara, will continue there merely changing companies.

A PHILADELPHIA despatch of October 10 says: "A divorce suit is now pending in the Common Pleas Court here, the petitioner being the wife of Gen. Elisha G. Marshall, U. S. A. (retired). When a young lady she met Gen. Marshall during a visit to friends in this city in 1873. She was then twenty-three, very handsome and popular. The acquaintance resulted in a wedding on September 15, 1875. The couple settled down on Jersey City Heights, in close proximity to the residence of the bride's father. Two years later General Marshall bought a fine property on the Lehigh Gap and removed thither. There, according to the wife's petition, the trouble began. She recounts all manner of insults to which she was subjected. Her husband frequently struck her, she swears, and used the vilest language to her. She was finally forced, in July, 1882, to return to her father's house. Soon after Mrs. Marshall came to Philadelphia, and on August 14 last filed the petition for divorce, alleging extreme cruelty. Upon the petition Judge Thayer had Gen. Marshall, who now has an office at No. 737 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, subpoenaed. His answer, filed on September 18, was that he offered no defence, and would allow judgment to be entered by default. He has since, however, withdrawn that answer, and it is supposed the divorce will be contested. The trial will take place in a few days."

Lieut. J. R. Cranston, 10th U. S. Infantry, will leave Fort Brady, Mich., next week to be absent until next February.

A DESPATCH of October 12, from Little Rock, Ark., says: A flurry in society was caused to-day by the announcement of the marriage of Capt. W. C. Stevens, of the United States Engineer's Office, and Miss Susie, daughter of Right Reverend Bishop H. N. Pierce, of the Diocese of Arkansas. The wedding was a great surprise to everybody and was quietly conducted.

THE *San Francisco Report*, of Oct. 7, says: Mrs. Captain Bailey, of Angel Island, who hurt her ankle while dancing at the McDowell reception, is convalescing. The reception of Major-General McDowell, next Wednesday evening, will be one of the most conspicuous military affairs ever given on this coast. 2d Lieut. H. H. Benham, 2d Infantry, went North early in the week with recruits for the 2d and 21st Infantry, and for Light Battery E, 1st Art. As soon as practicable after being relieved of the command of the Division, Major-General McDowell will make an Eastern trip. Upon his return he will occupy his new residence on Van Ness avenue.

THE *San Francisco Report*, of Oct. 7, says: Surgeon Woods has been ordered to the *Ranger*. Mrs. Woods will reside in Oakland with her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Lewis. It is rumored, and strongly so, that Captain Glass is to succeed Captain Boyd in the Bureau of Navigation at Mare Island. Lieut. W. P. Coote, R. N., of H. M. S. *Kingfisher*, and George

Hampsey, R. N., of H. M. S. *Comus*, arrived from the East yesterday. Chief Engineer Butterworth, who has been East on leave of absence, has returned, and is awaiting the arrival of the *Wachusett*, to which vessel he has been ordered. Lieut. Richman has been ordered to the Asiatic Squadron. Mrs. Richman and Miss Folsom, of Mare Island, will reside in this city during the lieutenant's absence. Captain Cook, now on duty at Mare Island, goes East shortly, accompanied by Mrs. Cook. Chief Engineer Davids, U. S. N., who has been down from the Navy-yard during the week, returns today. Mrs. Marmion, wife of Surgeon Marmion, U. S. N., and grand-daughter of the late Rear-Admiral McDougall, U. S. N., died Wednesday, Oct. 4, at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Le Breton, on California street, and was buried, Oct. 6, at the naval cemetery on Mare Island. Dr. Marmion is now on his way home from Madeira, on board the U. S. steamer *Portsmouth* which is daily expected to arrive at one of the Atlantic ports. Mrs. Marmion is well remembered in society circles as Miss Carrie Van Voorhees. Commander Kempf has returned from a visit to relatives in Illinois.

THE marriage of Lieut. George D. Wallace, 7th U. S. Cav., to Miss Caroline Otis, daughter of the Hon. George L. Otis, of St. Paul, took place at Christ Church, in that city, on the evening of October 11. The *Pioneer Press* has the following to say of the event:

Shining in the rain by 8 p. m. were scores of carriages outside of Christ Church, corner of Fourth and Franklin, while within the sacred structure were hundreds of elegantly dressed ladies and fashionably attired gentlemen. Uniforms abounded, and conspicuous was the tall form of General A. H. Terry, U. S. A., surrounded by his aides. The list of the civilians would include the best known names of the city, and rarely is it given the Northwestern capital to witness so bright an array of beauty and fashion. The advance to the altar rail was made in the following order: The ushers—Messrs. Gordon, Sibley, Hamilton, Potts, Finch and Francis; the groomsmen and bridesmaids—W. F. Nowell and Miss Mamie Otis; G. I. Becker and Miss Susie Mealey; Lieut. J. B. Jackson, 7th Inf., and Miss Kelly; Lieut. E. F. Brewer, 7th Cavalry, and Miss Aggie Shepard; Lieut. H. G. Siskel, 7th Cavalry, and Miss Mattie Otis, the groom and Mrs. Otis, the bride leaning on the arm of her father. Speedily the solemn and beautiful service was over, and the organ sounded jubilate. A large number of invited guests repaired to Mr. Otis's residence on Seventh avenue and attended the reception. Lieut. and Mrs. Wallace leave early this morning for Fort Leavenworth, where he is in command of a troop of his regiment assigned to duty with the school of instruction. Miss Otis is one of the daughters of Minnesota's most honored lawyers and gentlemen, and has been so great a favorite in St. Paul society that her departure will be long and deeply regretted. A bright conversationalist and warm-hearted American girl, Lieut. Wallace may well esteem the congratulations showered upon him well bestowed. The lady, too, can well feel proud of her choice, since her husband is the favorite of his regiment and known among his brother officers everywhere as an excellent embodiment of the terms "officer and gentleman."

Lieut. Wallace and bride arrived at Fort Leavenworth Oct. 13 from St. Paul. About 8 o'clock the band of the 20th Infantry serenaded the happy pair with the Swedish wedding march and a selection from Martha. When the lieutenant's Troop G, 7th Cavalry, marched up in front of the residence of the newly-wedded couple and the 1st Sergeant on behalf of the troop congratulated Lieut. Wallace and bride and wished them happiness and joy for the future, Lieut. Wallace responded in a few appropriate words, thanking them for their kind words as expressed through the sergeant, and said he should try in the future as he did in the past to have the esteem and respect of every man in the troop. Cigars and other good things were distributed among the troop, when it withdrew and the ceremonies were ended.

WHEN Col. Rockwell was detailed as Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, Washington, the question was raised as to the power under the law to detail for this duty any officer other than one from the Corps of Engineers, the Public Buildings and grounds being placed by act of Congress under the control of the Chief of Engineers. It was temporarily determined by an opinion of the Attorney General. But now, a Washington correspondent of the *New York Truth* says: "It is stated that Quartermaster General Ingalls contemplates taking steps to determine the legality of the detail of Captain and Bvt. Lieut. Col. A. F. Rockwell, of the Quartermaster's Department as Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, to which position he was appointed by the direction of President Garfield. *Truth* adds that although the Atty.-Genl.'s opinion "was only advisory and never made public, it was deemed sufficient to warrant Captain Rockwell's detail as Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, carrying with it the rank and pay of a Colonel of Engineers. The Corps of Engineers did not relish this subversion of its rights, but as the wish of the President is construed in the nature of an order from the Commander-in-Chief, Army discipline closed the mouth of the Chief of Engineers, and no protest, unless *sub silentio*, was interposed." Referring to the fact that Major Card, brother-in-law of Rockwell, was transferred from Texas to Washington as Col. Rockwell's successor as Depot Quartermaster, *Truth* says: "When Gen. Rufus Ingalls became Quartermaster General, Major Card was relieved and transferred to other duty, being succeeded as Depot Quartermaster by Lieut. Col. Batchelder, of New Hampshire, a personal friend of Secretary Chandler. It is presumed that General Ingalls desires to raise the question whether Capt. Rockwell is or is not constructively under the orders and control of the Quartermaster's Department while on duty as Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds. If he were an officer of engineers, he would be under the Chief of Engineers, but being a quartermaster, he is, as at present constituted, subordinate to no department of the Army."

THE *Leavenworth Press*, of October 13, says: Col. J. J. Coppinger, Inspector General, returned from a Western last evening.... Lieut. C. A. Stedman, 9th Cavalry, is stopping in the city. He is a witness before the U. S. Court now in session.... Lieut. K. Roberts, 5th Artillery, came in last night with a squad of seven prisoners from

Governor's Island, New York Harbor....1st Lieut. George D. Wallace, 7th Cavalry, and bride, arrived to-day....1st Lieut. Josiah Chance, 17th Infantry, leaves to-morrow for St. Paul, Minn. Lieut. Chance has made many friends among the officers and enlisted men, during his short stay here, by his courtesy and kindness to all, and they regret his departure....Lieut. Homer, 5th Artillery, and Lieut. Van Vliet, 10th Infantry, arrived to-day....Lieut. F. D. Rucker, 2d Cavalry, left early October 11th, for Philadelphia. He will return in about fifteen days....Lieut. Nordstrom, 10th Cavalry, left for the East October 11th....Lieut. William H. Coffin, 5th Artillery, arrived, October 10th, with eight prisoners from New York Harbor....2d Lieut. V. E. Stolbrand, 18th Infantry, visited the city October 9th, for the first time since he met with the unfortunate accident....Captain J. A. Manley, 20th Infantry, arrived here from Fort Riley October 9th, is going on leave soon.

CAPT. Gustavus M. Bascom, 13th Inf., has taken charge of the recruiting office at Providence, relieving Capt. Badger, who has been in charge of the office since October 8, 1881. Capt. Badger has gone to David's Island, New York harbor. He has made many friends, and his departure is regretted on all sides. The change was a surprise, as the Captain had made arrangements to remain for some time to come, and had prepared a paper on the "Life and Services of General Custer," to be read before one of the local Army posts during the winter. The office under Captain Badger ranked fifth among the recruiting offices, and while in charge he received 715 applications, 231 of which were accepted, eight deserted but two were captured. No physician examined the recruits, and it speaks well for Captain Badger when it is known that but nine were rejected for physical disability by the Board of Examiners at David's Island.

THE *Norfolk Virginian*, of Oct. 13, says: Assistant Paymaster R. T. M. Ball was at the yard yesterday on official business. Medical Inspector C. S. Bogart has returned from Washington.

ASST. SURG. C. E. Munn, U. S. A., and Mrs. Munn, and Lieut. Geo. W. Van Dusen, 4th U. S. Cavalry, came to New York City, Oct. 19, for a few days, registering at the Grand Hotel.

SECRETARY LINCOLN, Adjutant-General Drum, and Colonel Barr expect to leave Washington, Oct. 21, for a visit of inspection to the military prison at Leavenworth, Kansas. General Sherman, who is going to attend the Army rifle contests there, will accompany the party. They all expect to return to Washington by the 1st of November.

THE familiar face and form of General Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. A., was once again seen in New York this week. He registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

WE regret to learn that Lieutenant B. F. Hancock, 2d U. S. Infantry, now at Fort Townsend, Washington Territory, is suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia.

LIEUT. W. H. Coffin, 5th U. S. Artillery, revisited old friends at Fort Schuyler this week, having been ordered there from Fort Columbus on temporary special duty.

CAPT. A. S. Burt, 9th U. S. Infantry, who has lately completed a tour of recruiting service at Chicago, will spend the winter East, rejoining his regiment in the Platte next March.

Among those present at the marriage at Bayside, Long Island, Oct. 18, of Mr. Thos. Hunger Pratt to Miss Augusta Lawrence were General H. L. Abbot, U. S. A., and Lieut. Eugene Griffin, U. S. A., from Willet's Point.

LIEUT. Henry D. Borup, U. S. A., and Mrs. Borup, were amongst the guests at the Robinson-Brandreth wedding at Sing Sing, Oct. 18.

THE *Philadelphia Times* of October 19, says: "The record in the case of Bernard W. Hopper, a 1st sergeant under the command of Lieut. Colonel Thomas Y. Field, U. S. M. C., of League Island, was yesterday transferred from Common Pleas No. 2 to the U. S. Circuit Court, where a plea by the defendant was also filed. Hopper claimed that on the 5th of September, 1879, Colonel Field, in abuse of his authority and maliciously intending to injure him, had Hopper arrested and placed in confinement, where he remained for five months without knowing upon what charge he had been imprisoned. He claimed to be entitled to \$5,000 damages for this improper act of his colonel. Lt.-Col. Field in his plea claims to be innocent of any of the charges set out by Hopper. The latter he says was an enlisted marine in the marine barracks at League Island. The arrest was made under an order by Commodore Peirce Crosby, U. S. N., commandant at the Navy-yard at the time, and Colonel C. G. McCawley, commandant of the U. S. M. C., and R. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, all of whom were superior in office to Colonel Field. Hopper was arrested for violation of the 11th article of the act of Congress for the government of the Navy of the United States, which provides that "no person in the naval service shall procure stores or other articles or supplies for, and dispose thereof to the officers or enlisted men on vessels of the Navy, or at Navy-yards, for his own account or benefit." Colonel Field avers that the arrest was regularly made by him, subject to the order of his superiors, and as custodian of Hopper.

LIEUT. J. R. Claggett, 23d U. S. Infantry, reports to Gen. Shafter in New York, to conduct recruits from David's Island to the Department of the Missouri.

LIEUT. F. L. Dodds, 9th U. S. Infantry, a young officer of excellent attainments, goes to Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., as Professor of Military Science and Tactics. Lieut. S. N. Holmes, 13th Infantry, the present professor there, rejoins his regiment.

ASST. SURG. L. H. Appel, U. S. A., of Fort Pembina, is coming East on a month's leave.

ASST. SURG. [Leonard Y. Loring, U. S. A., will go on leave

until February next and then report to Gen. Hancock for assignment.

At the meeting this week at Indianapolis of the American Public Health Association Medical Director A. L. Gihon, U. S. N., was elected First Vice President. Surgeon J. S. Billings, U. S. A., and Medical Director T. J. Turner, U. S. N., were appointed upon the Executive Committee.

GEN. John Gibbon, U. S. A., has returned to Fort Snelling from his official trip to San Antonio.

ASST. SURG. L. S. Tesson, U. S. A., and bride have arrived at Fort Clark, Texas, and are welcomed as a charming addition to the social circle of that post.

COL. L. L. Langdon, U. S. A., left Gaithersburg, Md., Oct. 19, to spend a week with friends.

CAPT. Geo. B. Rodney, 4th U. S. Artillery, will return to Fort Adams, R. I., next week from leave.

Miss Carrie Hanscom, granddaughter of the late Chief Constructor Isaiah Hanscom, U. S. N., was married at Oakland, Cal., Oct. 9, to Mr. Howard P. Langdon, of Astoria, Oregon.

At St. John's Church, Washington, on Wednesday evening, was celebrated the long-talked-of wedding of Lieut. Thomas N. Wood, of the Marine Corps, son of the late Chief Engineer W. W. Wood, and Miss Katie Thom, daughter of Ch. Thom, Esq., of Washington, and niece of Brevet Brig.-Gen. George Thom, colonel of engineers, and grand-niece of Wm. W. Corcoran, the Washington banker. Rev. Dr. Leonard, rector of the church, performed the ceremony. The chancel was beautifully decorated with flowers. A large audience of the friends of both parties was in attendance. There were neither bridesmaids nor groomsmen. A reception was held at the home of the bride's father.

FIRST LIEUT. Henry Seaton, 4th Infantry, succeeds Lieut. Ebstein, 21st Infantry, as Depot Adjutant at David's Island, N. Y. H.

FIRST LIEUT. C. M. De Lany, 15th Infantry, has been transferred from the depot at David's Island to that at Columbus, and left for his new station on Monday.

A PROMENADE Concert, complimentary to Col. and Mrs. R. S. La Motte, was given by the ladies at David's Island, on Friday last, and was as successful as affairs of this kind usually are under the management of Army ladies.

AN average of twelve hundred invitations to public receptions, it is reported, is yearly received by Gen. Sheridan, but he goes only to Army reunions.

EUGENIE has sent the uniform worn by her son in his Zulu campaign to the Vienna artist Canon, who is painting the portrait of the Prince Imperial.

LIEUT. R. M. G. Brown is expected to take a steamer from Liverpool on the 14th inst., for New York.

THE Hon. John D. Defrees, late Public Printer, father of Lieut. Thomas M. Defrees, 5th U. S. Infantry, died at Berkeley Springs, Va., October 19th.

CAPT. J. A. Snyder, U. S. A., and Mrs. Snyder registered at the Metropolitan Hotel, St. Paul, early in the week.

COL. Guido Ilges, U. S. A., has arrived at Fort Assiniboine, Montana.

COL. C. L. Best, U. S. A., left Fort Warren, October 20, for a week's vacation.

LIEUT. J. D. Nickerson, 17th Infantry, of Fort Totten, Dakota, will spend a few weeks east on leave at an early date.

THE *Vallejo Chronicle* says: Midshipman Gibson, U. S. N., who is engaged to be married to Miss Hopper, niece of Capt. Norton, of the Marine Corps, has been ordered to the *Ranger*, which leaves for the lower coast on or about October 15th.

COL. S. A. Whitfield, Postmaster of Cincinnati, and a gallant officer during the war, was married October 18th, at Tusculum Heights, to Miss Florence Preston Morrison, sister of Lieut. C. C. Morrison, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., who with his wife were present at the wedding. The affair was a distinguished one.

PAYMASTER G. R. Smith, now on temporary duty in the Paymaster General's Office, Washington, will, as soon as he has finished making certain payments to the performance of which he has been ordered, proceed to New Orleans, La., for permanent duty. He will probably report there by the 1st of November. Paymaster W. H. Smyth will be retained at the Paymaster-General's headquarters for the present.

LIST of officers registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the week ending Oct. 19, 1882: *Army*—2d Lieut. G. F. Burney, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. C. M. DeLany, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Geo. LeRoy Brown, 11th Inf.; Major and Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. A. Potter, retired; Capt. A. S. M. Morgan, Ord. Storekeeper; 1st Lieut. T. T. Knox, 1st Cav.; Lieut.-Col. R. E. A. Crofton, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Chas. A. L. Totten, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. B. Eldridge, 10th Inf. *Navy*—Lieut. Conway H. Arnold; Commodore W. T. Truxtun; Med. Director R. C. Dean; Lieut. Comdr. R. B. Bradford, C. M. Anthony, and Wm. M. Folger; Lieut. L. E. Bixler; Ensign F. B. Case; Commodore J. H. Uphur; Chief Eng. Chas. H. Loring; Comdr. J. R. Bartlett.

Miss Sally Slough, daughter of the late Gen. Slough, U. S. Vols., and niece of Col. Nat. H. McLean, U. S. A., retired, was married to Mr. John H. Magruder, of Washington, in that city on Monday morning, Oct. 16. The wedding, which was a very quiet affair, only the near relatives and friends of the parties being present, was solemnized at the rooms of the officiating clergyman, the pastor of St. Matthew's Church, on H street, Washington.

CAPT. A. Kramer, 6th Cav., was married at Philadelphia, Oct. 18, to Clara E. Von Bergen, and started the same day on a wedding trip accompanied by Mrs. Kramer, passing through New York City en route to Niagara Falls.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 123, H. Q. A., Oct. 16, 1882.

The retirement from active service, by operation of law, of Major-Gen. Irvin McDowell, on Oct. 15, 1882, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced to the Army.

Gen. McDowell will proceed to his home in New York city.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 124, H. Q. A., Oct. 17, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War paragraphs 2524 and 2525 of the Regulations are annulled, and paragraph 2523 is amended to read as follows:

2523. Requisitions for ordnance stores to replace stores which have been regularly "condemned" must be accompanied by a certified copy of the inspection report by which such property was condemned; but issues may be made upon the requisition of officers for an advance of stores—before action has been had by an inspecting officer on stores considered to be unserviceable—on the officer's statement that the stores required are absolutely necessary for the proper equipment of his command, and on his showing that the articles are to replace those considered unserviceable, or those which have been unavoidably lost or expended in the service. When stores are required to replace those lost or damaged by the carelessness of the men, the officer must certify that he has charged the cost of the same on the muster and pay rolls.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIRCULAR, WAR DEPT., Oct. 14, 1882.

The following letter is published for the information of those concerned:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 4, 1882.

Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the amount of United States bonds held in trust by the Treasurer of the United States to secure public deposits in the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Buffalo, N. Y., now stands at \$158,000—an increase of \$5,000. Very respectfully,

JNO. C. NEW, Acting Secretary.

By order of the Secretary of War:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 11, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, Sept. 30, 1882.

Hereafter all officers receiving leaves of absence will report to Dept. Hdqrs., through the regular channels, dates of departure from their commands, and their return thereto.

G. O. 25, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, Sept. 30, 1882.

Hereafter all charges preferred against commissioned officers or enlisted men, requiring the action of the Department Commander, the proceedings in such cases as are brought to trial, the original charges and all official communications connected therewith, will be forwarded to the Assistant Adjutant-General.

G. O. 27, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, Oct. 4, 1882.

Fixes the monthly allotment of funds, for payment of extra duty men, at the several posts in the Dept.

G. O. 43, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Oct. 5, 1882.

The Commanding General, after making a thorough and exhaustive examination among the Indians of the eastern and southern part of this Territory, regrets to say that he finds among them a general feeling of distrust, and want of confidence in the whites—especially the soldiery; and also that much dissatisfaction, dangerous to the peace of the country, exists among them.

Officers and soldiers serving in this Department are reminded that one of the fundamental principles of the military character is, justice to all—Indians as well as white men—and that a disregard of this principle is likely to bring about hostilities, and cause the death of the very persons whom they are sent here to protect.

In all their dealings with the Indians officers must be careful not only to observe the strictest fidelity, but to make no promises not in their power to carry out; all grievances, arising within their jurisdiction, should be redressed, so that an accumulation of them may not cause an outbreak. Grievances, however petty, if permitted to accumulate, will be like embers that smoulder and eventually break into flame.

When officers are applied to for the employment of force against Indians, they should thoroughly satisfy themselves of the necessity for the application, and of the legality of compliance therewith, in order that they may not, through the inexperience of others, or through their own hastiness, allow the troops under them to become the instruments of oppression.

There must be no division of responsibility in this matter; each officer will be held to a strict accountability that his actions have been fully authorized by law and justice, and that Indians evincing a desire to enter upon a career of peace shall have no cause for complaint through hasty or injudicious acts of the military.

By order of Brig.-Gen. Crook:

J. P. MARTIN, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 44, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Oct. 6, 1882.

Republishes for the information and guidance of the command, Gen. Crook's G. O. 13, of April 8, 1873, giving instructions to officers commanding troops stationed on the several Indian reservations in the Dept. of Arizona.

CIRCULAR 45, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Oct. 6, 1882.

Publishes the record of target practice of troops serving in this Department for the month of July, 1882.

The annual target records of companies (form 30 b) for the target year ending Sept. 30, 1882, will be sent as promptly as possible to the respective regimental headquarters, where they will be consolidated by regimental commanders.

The latter will report the required returns by Oct. 15, for the information of the Dept. Commander.

The attention of regimental, post, and company commanders is called to G. O. 97, c. 8, Hdqrs. of the Army.

Post commanders will make direct to these Headquarters, as early as possible, a detailed report on their respective rifle ranges, etc., giving all the information called for in the order referred to above.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.—Major Gen. John M. Schofield is detailed as a member of the Military Prison Board appointed by G. O. 100, Oct. 4, 1873, from the War Dept., vice Major Gen. Irvin McDowell, retired from active service (S. O., Oct. 16, W. D.).

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—The leave of absence granted Lieut.-Col. Wm. D. Whipple, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., is extended fifteen days (S. O. 60, Oct. 14, M. D. A.).

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Capt. E. B. Kirk, Depot Q. M. at Bismarck, D. T., will send the U. S. steamer *General Sherman* to St. Louis, Mo., to be transferred to Major George B. Dandy, Depot Q. M. at that place (S. O. 164, Oct. 6, D. D.).

Capt. Edwin B. Atwood, A. Q. M., member G. C.-M. at Columbus Bks., Ohio, Oct. 21 (S. O., Oct. 13, W. D.).

Lieut.-Col. James J. Dana, Deputy Q. M. Gen., President G. C.-M. at Newport Bks., Ky., Oct. 17 (S. O. 98, Oct. 14, D. S.).

Leave of absence for one month is granted Capt. G. C. Smith, A. Q. M., with permission to apply for an extension of three months (S. O. 159, Oct. 11, D. A.).

Col. James A. Ekin, A. Q. M. Gen., will proceed to the "Crown Hill National Cemetery," at Indianapolis, Ind., on public business (S. O. 189, Oct. 18, D. E.).

Col. James A. Ekin, A. Q. M. Gen., will proceed to the National Cemetery at Lebanon, Ky., on public business (S. O. 63, Oct. 19, M. D. A.).

SURVIVANCE DEPARTMENT.—Capt. Wm. H. Bell, C. S., member G. C.-M. at Newport Bks., Ky., Oct. 17 (S. O. 98, Oct. 14, D. S.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Lieut.-Col. Glover Perin, Surg., Med. Director Dept. of Dakota, will proceed to Fort Maginnis, M. T., on public business (S. O. 164, Oct. 6, D. D.).

Major Justus M. Brown, Surg., member G. C.-M. at Newport Bks., Ky., Oct. 17 (S. O. 98, Oct. 14, D. S.).

1st Lieut. R. B. Benham, member G. C.-M. at Fort Assiniboine, M. T., Oct. 23 (S. O. 165, Oct. 9, D. D.).

1st Lieut. L. Brechemin, member G. C.-M. at Fort Yates, D. T., Oct. 19 (S. O. 175, Oct. 9, D. D.).

Leave of absence for one month, to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Asst. Surg. J. M. Banister, Fort Riley, Kan. (S. O. 203, Oct. 10, D. M.).

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Asst. Surg. John J. Kane, Fort Craig, N. M. (S. O. 202, Oct. 9, D. M.).

Asst. Surg. L. S. Tesson will report to the C. O., Fort Clark, Tex., for duty (S. O. 110, Oct. 6, D. T.).

Major Charles R. Greenleaf, Surg., member G. C.-M. at Columbus Bks., Ohio, Oct. 21 (S. O., Oct. 13, W. D.).

Asst. Surg. L. S. Tesson, member G. C.-M. at Fort Clark, Tex., Oct. 16 (S. O. 111, Oct. 9, D. T.).

Surg. Robert Murray, Med. Director Dept. of the East, will proceed to make an inspection of the hospitals, and the Med. Dept. in general, at Fort McHenry, Md., Washington Bks., D. C., and Camp Washington, Gaithersburg, Md. (S. O. 187, Oct. 16, D. E.).

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Surg. John H. Janeway, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O. 186, Oct. 14, D. E.).

A. A. Surg. W. C. Henderson, now at Whipple Bks., is assigned to duty at that post (S. O. 159, Oct. 11, D. A.).

Asst. Surg. Edward C. Carter, now at Camp Price, will proceed to Fort Thomas for duty (S. O. 159, Oct. 11, D. A.).

The contract of A. A. Surg. Charles F. Norwood will be annulled to date Oct. 31 (S. O. 159, Oct. 11, D. A.).

A. A. Surg. George S. Robinson will proceed from Philadelphia, Penn., to San Antonio, Tex., for assignment to duty (S. O., Oct. 18, W. D.).

Leave of absence for four months is granted Capt. Leonard Y. Loring, Asst. Surg. (S. O., Oct. 18, W. D.).

The extension of leave of absence granted Capt. Charles B. Byrne, Asst. Surg., is further extended ten days (S. O., Oct. 18, W. D.).

Leave of absence for one month is granted 1st Lieut. A. H. Appel, Asst. Surg., Fort Pembina, D. T. (S. O. 168, Oct. 14, D. D.).

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Surg. J. R. Gibson, Washington Barracks, D. C. (S. O. 101, Oct. 20, D. E.).

3d Class Hospital Steward Thomas J. Burke, now at Fort Sully, D. T., will proceed to Fort Bennett, D. T., for duty (S. O. 165, Oct. 9, D. D.).

Hosp. Steward Frederick P. Muff is assigned to duty at Alcatraz Island, Cal. (S. O. 163, Oct. 2, D. Cal.).

Hosp. Steward Charles H. Fearn is assigned to duty at Fort Grant (S. O. 157, Oct. 4, D. A.).

Hosp. Steward Robert T. Matthias, recently appointed, now at Whipple Barracks, will proceed to Fort Thomas for duty (S. O. 160, Oct. 12, D. A.).

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major J. E. Blaine, Paymaster, to take effect after the completion of his payments for the month of Oct. 31, 1882 (S. O. 164, Oct. 6, D. D.).

Major George F. Robinson, Paymaster, will proceed from Fort Union, N. M., to Leavenworth, Kan., on public business (S. O. 202, Oct. 9, D. M.).

The journeys performed by Major Wm. H. Eckels from Vancouver, W. T., to Portland, Ore., and return, on Sept. 1, 2, 11, and 29, were on public business, which are hereby confirmed (S. O. 143, Sept. 30, D. Columbia.).

Major George E. Glenn, Paymaster, member G. C.-M. at Newport Bks., Ky., Oct. 17 (S. O. 98, Oct. 14, D. S.).

Major Joseph W. Wham, President G. C.-M. at Fort Russell, Wy. T., Oct. 16 (S. O. 109, Oct. 12, D. P.).

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Pay Dept. are ordered: Major Charles J. Sprague will be relieved from duty in the Mil. Div. of the Atlantic, and will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Mil. Div. of the Pacific for duty as Chief Paymaster Dept. of California.

Major John P. Willard will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Dakota, and upon the expiration of his leave of absence, will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Mil. Div. of the Atlantic for duty in the Dept. of the East.

Major Wm. H. Eckels will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Columbia, and will then proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah T., for duty in the Dept. of the Platte.

Major John S. Wither will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Arizona, and will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Mil. Div. of the Pacific for duty in the Dept. of California.

Major Charles H. Whipple will be relieved from duty in the Mil. Div. of the Pacific, and will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota for duty in that Dept.

Major Henry Clayton will be relieved from temporary duty in Washington, D. C., by the Paymaster-General, on Oct. 31, and will then proceed to Tucson, Ariz. T., for duty in the Dept. of Arizona.

The changes directed above will be so arranged as not to interfere with the prompt payment of troops on the muster and pay rolls of Oct. 31, 1882 (S. O., Oct. 17, W. D.).

The leave of absence granted Major Albert S. Towar is extended ten days (S. O. 111, Oct. 18, M. D. M.).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—1st Lieut. Ira MacNutt, Judge-

Advocate G. C.-M. at Newport Bks., Ky., Oct. 17 (S. O. 98, Oct. 14, D. S.).

CHAPLAINS.—Post Chaplain Winfield Scott is assigned to duty at Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T. Until such time as quarters are available at his permanent station, Chaplain Scott is assigned to temporary duty at Fort Canby, W. T. (S. O. 143, Sept. 30, D. Columbia.).

The leave of absence granted Post Chaplain John H. Macomber, Fort Custer, Mont. T., is extended one month (S. O. 111, Oct. 18, M. D. M.).

SIGNAL SERVICE.—2d Lieut. L. E. Sebrer will proceed to Henrietta, Graham, Baird, and El Paso, Tex., on business connected with the Signal Service (S. O. 111, Oct. 9, D. T.).

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending October 14, 1882:

Troop B, 1st Cav., to Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Troop L, 7th Cav., to Fort Buford, Dakota.

Troop K, 7th Cav., to Fort Meade, Dakota.

Hdqrs and Troops D, H, L, and M, 9th Cav., to Fort Riley, Kansas.

Troop A, 9th Cav., to Fort Elliott, Texas.

Co. B, 1st Inf., to Fort Verde, Ariz.

Co. K, 1st Inf., to Whipple Bks, Ariz.

Co. C, 2d Inf., to Fort Spokane, Wash. T.

Co. E and I, 4th Inf., to Fort Omaha, Neb.

Co. G, 4th Inf., to Fort Robinson, Neb.

Co. D, F, G, and H, 6th Inf., to Fort Douglas, Utah.

Co. G, 9th Inf., to Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo.

Co. G, 20th Inf., to Fort Hays, Kas.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Par. 1, S. O. 135, D. C., is so modified as to authorize the journey of 1st Lieut. Frank K. Upham, Adjt., from Astoria to Portland, Ore., and return, on Sept. 11 and 12, 1882, instead of "from Portland to Astoria, Ore., and return," as therein specified. This journey was necessary by reason of the reconvention of a G. C.-M. at Fort Canby, W. T., of which this officer was a member (S. O. 144, Oct. 2, D. Columbia.).

The Q. M. Dept. will furnish transportation in kind from Prescott, A. T., to Wilcox, A. T., and return, on public business, to 1st Lieut. F. K. Ward, A. S. O., in charge military telegraph lines (S. O. 158, Oct. 10, D. A.).

2ND CAVALRY, Col. John P. Hatch.

Capt. J. N. Wheeler will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report to the Lieutenant-General (S. O. 164, Oct. 6, D. D.).

2d Lieut. A. J. Griffiths, having been discharged from further attendance before the G. C.-M. now in session at Fort Snelling, Minn., will return to his station, Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 164, Oct. 6, D. D.).

Capt. M. E. O'Brien and 2d Lieut. Alvarado M. Fuller, members G. C.-M. at Fort Assiniboine, M. T., Oct. 23 (S. O. 165, Oct. 9, D. D.).

Leave of Absence.—2d Lieut. F. D. Rucker, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., fifteen days (S. O. 203, Oct. 10, D. M.).

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will forward 60 recruits to the Dept. of Arizona for assignment to the 3d Cav.

—23 to Williams, A. T., via the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, and 37 to Deming, N. M. (S. O., Oct. 14, W. D.).

Private Jerome J. Weinberg, Troop A, now at Whipple Bks, is assigned to duty at that post as Hospital Steward of the 3d Class (S. O. 159, Oct. 11, D. A.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Edgar Z. Steever, three months (S. O., Oct. 18, W. D.).

4TH CAVALRY, Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie.

The station of 1st Lieut. F. Wheeler is temporarily changed from Fort Cummings, N. M., to Santa Fe, N. M. The journey performed by Lieut. F. Wheeler in compliance with Orders 161, Fort Cummings, N. M., which directs him to proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., is approved (S. O. 131, Oct. 6, D. N. M.).

The C. O. of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will grant a furlough for four months to Sergt. Eugene Berts, Troop L (S. O. 206, Oct. 13, D. M.).

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Capt. J. Scott Payne, 2d Lieut. Lester W. Cornish, members, and 1st Lieut. Frank Michler, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Russell, Wy. T., Oct. 16 (S. O. 109, Oct. 12, D. P.).

2d Lieut. Lorenzo L. O. Brooks is relieved as J.-A. of G. C.-M. convened at Fort Laramie, Wyo., by par. 2, S. O. 103, D. P. (S. O. 109, Oct. 12, D. P.).

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, 1st Lieut. William P. Hall, R. Q. M., to take effect during the present month (S. O. 108, Oct. 10, D. P.).

Leave Extended.—Major Verling K. Hart, one month and ten days (S. O., Oct. 16, W. D.).

1st Lieut. Phineas P. Barnard, further extended six months on account of sickness (S. O., Oct. 16, W. D.).

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.

2d Lieut. A. S. Bailey, now at San Diego Bks, Cal., will, upon his own application, with the approval of the medical officer of the post, join his proper station, Fort Huachuca (S. O. 153, Oct. 10, D. A.).

The Supt. Mounted Rec. Service will forward 40 recruits to Fort Lowell, A. T., for the 6th Cav. (S. O., Oct. 14, W. D.).

Private William Harding, Troop M, now at Camp Price, is relieved from duty as Hospital Steward of the 3d Class, and will report at Fort Bowie for duty with his troop (S. O. 159, Oct. 11, D. A.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. J. B. Kerr, Adjt., with permission to leave the limits of this command, and to apply for extension of two months (S. O. 160, Oct. 12, D. A.).

One month, 2d Lieut. George H. Sands, with permission to apply for extension of two months (S. O. 160, Oct. 12, D. A.).

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

1st Lieut. W. S. Edgerly, member G. C.-M. at Fort Yates, D. T., Oct. 19 (S. O. 165, Oct. 9, D. D.).

Leave of Absence.—2d Lieut. J. F. Bell, one month, to apply for extension of two months, to take effect about Dec. 1, 1882 (S. O. 164, Oct. 6, D. D.).

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. E. P. Brewer, seven days (S. O. 167, Oct. 12, D. D.).

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.

Capt. A. B. Kauffman, A. B. Wells, 1st Lieut. H. W. Sprole, 2d Lieut. John Guest, W. A. Shunk, members, and

1st Lieut. E. A. Godwin, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Clark, Tex., Oct. 16 (S. O. 111, Oct. 9, D. T.).

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Major Thomas B. Dewees, president; Capt. G. A. Purington, L. H. Rucker, 1st Lieut. E. D. Dimmick, T. C. Davenport, 2d Lieut. George R. Burnett, John F. McBlain, members, and 2d Lieut. J. H. Gardner, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Riley, Kas., Oct. 18 (S. O. 205, Oct. 12, D. M.).

Leave of Absence.—Col. Edward Hatch, Fort Riley, Kas., ten days (S. O. 202, Oct. 9, D. M.).

1st Lieut. H. H. Wright, Fort Supply, I. T., one month (S. O. 204, Oct. 11, D. M.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Eugene D. Dimmick, recruiting officer, five days (S. O., Oct. 13, W. D.).

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Major Frederick Van Vliet, president; Capt. Nicholas Nolan, L. H. Carpenter, S. T. Norvell, A. S. B. Keyes, R. G. Smither, 1st Lieut. C. L. Cooper, T. W. Jones, 2d Lieut. C. G. Ayres, members, and 2d Lieut. M. F. Eggleston, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Davis, Tex., Oct. 19 (S. O. 111, Oct. 9, D. T.).

Major C. B. McLellan, president; Capt. W. B. Kennedy, J. M. Kelley, 1st Lieut. L. P. Hunt, 2d Lieut. J. W. Watson and J. B. McDonald, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Concho, Tex., Oct. 18 (S. O. 110, Oct. 6, D. T.).

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel Frederick T. Dent.

1st Lieut. R. G. Shaw will relieve 1st Lieut. Robert H. Patterson, in charge of the detachment at Fort Canby, W. T. Lieut. Patterson will then join his battery at Vancouver Bks (S. O. 142, Sept. 28, D. Columbia.).

Major A. M. Randol will proceed to Benicia Bks, Cal., to inspect certain public property at that post. On the completion of this duty he will return to his station, Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 161, Oct. 4, D. Cal.).

Leave of Absence.—1st Lieut. Thomas H. Barber, A. D. C., ten days (S. O. 61, Oct. 16, M. D. A.).

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

1st Lieut. Edgar S. Dudley, A. D. C., member G. C.-M. at Newport Bks, Ky., Oct. 17 (S. O. 98, Oct. 14, D. S.).

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. G. A. DeRussy.

Leave Extended.—Capt. E. R. Warner, Jackson Bks, La., one month (S. O. 62, Oct. 18, M. D. A.).

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel George W. Getty.

Leave of Absence.—Ten days, Capt. George B. Rodney, Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 189, Oct. 18, D. E.).

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.

1st Lieut. John M. Baldwin, A. D. C., member G. C.-M. at Newport Bks, Ky., Oct. 17 (S. O. 98, Oct. 14, D. S.).

1st Lieut. B. K. Roberts will proceed to join his battery at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H. (S. O. 190, Oct. 19, D. E.).

1st Lieut. W. H. Coffin will proceed to Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., and report to Major R. H. Jackson for special duty (S. O. 190, Oct. 19, D. E.).

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

2d Lieut. John S. Mason, Jr., member G. C.-M. at Columbus Bks, O., Oct. 21 (S. O., Oct. 13, W. D.).

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

The journeys performed by 2d Lieut. B. F. Hancock, from Fort Townsend to Vancouver, W. T., via Portland, Ore., and return; and from Portland to Astoria, Ore., and return, were in connection with the construction of the military telegraph line from Fort Angeles to Cape Flattery, W. T., and are authorized (S. O. 143, Sept. 30, D. Columbia.).

So much of Orders 115, Fort Colville, W. T., as relieves 2d Lieut. William Moffatt from duty with Co. C, and directs him to rejoin his proper station, is confirmed (S. O. 144, Oct. 2, D. Columbia.).

The C. O., 2d Inf., will order one company of his regiment to proceed to and take station at Fort Lapwai, I. T. (S. O. 144, Oct. 2, D. Columbia.).

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

1st Lieut. W. C. Bartlett, now at Fort Shaw, M. T., will proceed to Fort Maginnis, M. T., and close his accounts as A. A. Q. M. and A. A. C. S. at that post. After this duty Lieut. Bartlett will proceed to his station, Fort Shaw (S. O. 165, Oct. 11, D. D.).

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Lieut.-Col. Edwin C. Mason is assigned to duty as Acting Assistant Inspector-General Dept. of Platte (G. O. 26, Sept. 30, D. P.).

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

2d Lieut. J. M. T. Partello is relieved from further duty at the Camp of Competitors at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 206, Oct. 13, D. M.).

Leave of Absence.—1st Lieut. Henry Romeyn, twenty days (S. O. 107, Oct. 12, M. D. M.).

Fourteen days, 2d Lieut. Edward S. Avis, to take effect after having been relieved from duty with Major Lewis Merrill's command in the field (S. O. 168, Oct. 14, D. D.).

1st Lieut. Wm. H. C. Bowen is authorized to avail himself of the leave of absence granted him in par. 8, S. O. 147, H. Q. A. (S. O. 166, Oct. 11, D. D.).

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

Col. John Gibbon will, pursuant to instructions from the Lieut.-General, dated Oct. 3, return to Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 110, Oct. 6, D. T.).

The telegraphic instructions of the Comdg. Mil. Div. of Missouri, dated Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 26, 1882, requiring Col. John Gibbon to report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Texas, at San Antonio, Tex., are confirmed (S. O. 110, Oct. 17, M. D. M.).

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

2d Lieut. J. A. Hutton, Jr., is relieved from recruiting duty at Fort Bidwell, Cal., and 1st Lieut. C. A. Earnest is appointed in his stead (S. O. 166, Oct. 7, M. D. P.).

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel James Van Vost.

Capt. Frederick Moars and 1st Lieut. Edgar B. Robertson, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Russell, Wy. T., Oct. 16 (S. O. 109, Oct. 12, D. P.).

2d Lieut. Walter R. Stoll is detailed as J.-A. of G. C.-M.

convened at Fort Laramie, Wyo., by par. 2, S. O. 103, D. P. (S. O. 109, Oct. 12, D. P.)
 2d Lieut. Frank L. Decida is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J. (S. O., Oct. 18, W. D.)
Leave of Absence.—Four months, from Nov. 5, 1882, Capt. Andrew S. Burt (S. O., Oct. 17, W. D.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

Capt. Chas. L. Davis, member, G. C.-M. at Columbus Bks, O., Oct. 21 (S. O., Oct. 13, W. D.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

The C. O. Fort Sully, D. T., will send Co. I to Fort Bennett, D. T., to take station, relieving Co. E. Co. E, on being relieved, will proceed to and take station at Fort Sully, D. T. (S. O. 168, Oct. 14, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. Wm. H. Wheeler, Fort Buford, D. T., to take effect as soon as his services can be spared by his post commander (S. O. 166, Oct. 11, D. D.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

There being an insufficiency of quarters at Washington Bks, D. C., for the accommodation of 1st Lieut. A. G. Tassin, par. 1, S. O. 171, D. E., in his case, is so far modified as to direct him to proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for assignment to duty as contemplated in letter of Sept. 5, 1882, H. Q. A. (S. O. 186, Oct. 14, D. E.)

Insane Soldier.—The C. O. Fort Niagara, N. Y., will forward Private Daniel J. O'Brien, Co. K, an insane soldier, to Washington, D. C., for admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane (S. O. 188, Oct. 17, D. E.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

1st Lieut. Samuel N. Holmes is relieved as professor of military science and tactics at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., and will proceed to join his company (S. O., Oct. 18, W. D.)

14TH INFANTRY, Col. Lewis C. Hunt.

1st Lieut. John Murphy, member, G. C.-M. at Columbus Bks, O., Oct. 21 (S. O., Oct. 13, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—Capt. Daniel W. Burke, Camp on White River, Colo., one month, to apply for extension of five months (S. O. 202, Oct. 9, D. M.)

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.

Capt. C. McKibbin is detailed as special inspector at Santa Fe (S. O. 182, Oct. 10, D. N. M.)

1st Lieut. Cyrus M. DeLany, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Columbus Bks, O., Oct. 21 (S. O., Oct. 13, W. D.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel Galusha Pennypacker.

Capt. D. M. Vance, C. E. Morse, 1st Lieut. W. H. Vinal, Adj't., members, and 2d Lieut. R. R. Steedman, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Concho, Tex., Oct. 18 (S. O. 110, Oct. 6, D. T.)

2d Lieut. William Lassiter will return to his station from San Antonio, Tex., in charge of certain public transportation (S. O. 110, Oct. 6, D. T.)

Capt. Wm. G. Wedemeyer, member, G. C.-M. at Columbus Bks, O., Oct. 21 (S. O., Oct. 13, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—Lieut.-Col. Alfred L. Hough, Fort Concho, Tex., two months, to take effect in December (S. O. 108, Oct. 13, M. D. M.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Chas. C. Gilbert.

Capt. H. S. Howe, president; 1st Lieuts. J. M. Burns, Alexander Ogilvie, 2d Lieut. R. W. Dowdy, Corwin Sage, members, and 1st Lieut. C. St. J. Chubb, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Yates, D. T., Oct. 19 (S. O. 165, Oct. 9, D. D.)

1st Lieut. Josiah Chance is relieved from further duty at the Camp of Competitors at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will return to his station in the Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 204, Oct. 11, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 1st Lieut. W. A. Mann, Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 169, Oct. 11, D. D.)

One month, 1st Lieut. J. D. Nickerson, Fort Totten, D. T. (S. O. 167, Oct. 12, D. D.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

Capt. Thomas J. Lloyd, president; Capt. Cass Durham, George N. Bomford, 1st Lieuts. Michael Leahy, John Anderson, W. B. Wheeler, 2d Lieut. Peter Campbell, members, and 2d Lieut. Chas. H. Cabaniss, Jr., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Assiniboine, M. T., Oct. 23 (S. O. 165, Oct. 9, D. D.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Lieut.-Col. John S. Mason, president, G. C.-M. at Columbus Bks, O., Oct. 21 (S. O., Oct. 13, W. D.)

Private Arthur L. Griffiths, Co. G, is appointed Hospital Steward of the 3d Class, and will report for duty to the C. O. of Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 203, Oct. 10, D. M.)

21st INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Co. I will be relieved from duty at Fort Lapwai, I. T., and sent to Vancouver Bks, W. T., where it will take station (S. O. 144, Oct. 2, D. Columbia)

The C. O., 21st Inf., will designate and send one company of his regiment to take station at Fort Canby, W. T., until further orders (S. O. 144, Oct. 2, Columbia)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

Capt. Francis Clarke, president; Capt. W. W. Daugherty and 2d Lieut. M. G. Martin, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Clark, Tex., Oct. 16 (S. O. 111, Oct. 9, D. T.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Theodore Mosher, two months (S. O., Oct. 13, W. D.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.

2d Lieut. J. Rozier Claggett, now on leave of absence, will report in person to the Supt. Gen. Recruiting Service, N. Y. City, to accompany a detachment of recruits to the Dept. of Missouri (S. O., Oct. 18, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—Capt. J. T. Haskell, Fort Craig, N. M., one month, to apply for extension of three months, to take effect after the 1st Lieutenant of his company joins it from detached service (S. O. 204, Oct. 11, D. M.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

Leave of Absence.—1st Lieut. Henry F. Leggett, Fort Sill, I. T., one month (S. O. 203, Oct. 10, D. M.)

1st Lieut. M. C. Wessels, Fort Elliott, Tex., one month, to apply for extension of five months (S. O. 202, Oct. 9, D. M.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, October 14, 1882.

CASUALTIES.

Captain Jonathan D. Stevenson, 8th Cavalry—Died October 9, 1882, at Detroit, Michigan.
 1st Lieutenant Thomas M. Wenie, 19th Infantry—Died October 11, 1882, at Fort Brown, Texas.

General Courts-Martial.—At Fort Concho, Tex., Oct. 13. Detail: Six officers of the 10th Cav., and four of the 16th Inf. At Fort Clark, Tex., Oct. 16. Detail: Six officers of the 8th Cav.; three of the 22d Inf., and one of the Med. Dept. At Newport Bks, Ky., Oct. 17. Detail: One officer each of the Q. M. Dept., Pay Dept., Med. Dept., Sub. Dept., 2d Art., 5th Art., and Ord. Dept.

At Fort Davis, Tex., Oct. 19. Detail: Ten officers of the 10th Cav.
 At Fort Yates, D. T., Oct. 19. Detail: Six officers of the 17th Inf.; one of the 7th Cav., and one of the Med. Dept.
 At Fort Assiniboine, M. T., Oct. 23. Detail: Eight officers of the 18th Inf.; two of the 2d Cav., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Columbus Bks, Ohio, Oct. 21. Detail: One officer each of the 20th Inf., Med. Dept., 16th Inf., Q. M. Dept., 10th Inf., 14th Inf., 1st Inf., and 18th Inf.
 At Fort Riley, Kas., Oct. 18. Detail: Eight officers of the 9th Cav.

At Fort Russell, Wyo. T., Oct. 16. Detail: One officer of the Pay Dept.; two of the 9th Inf., and three of the 5th Cav.

Special Inspectors Appointed.—Capt. Ebenezer W. Stone, 21st Inf., on certain medical property at Boise Bks, I. T. (S. O. 142, Sept. 28, D. Columbia.)

Boards of Survey.—At Fort Custer, M. T., Oct. 16. Detail: Capt. Samuel M. Swigert and Joshua L. Fowler, 2d Cav., and 2d Lieut. James E. Wilson, 5th Inf. (S. O. 165, Oct. 9, D. D.)

Board of Officers.—A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. Frank E. Taylor, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. John Q. Adams, 1st Cav., and 1st Lieut. Robert H. Patterson, 1st Art., is appointed to inspect and purchase 50 artillery horses for military service in the Dept. of Columbia, at an average rate per horse of \$150. The Board will meet at Vancouver Bks, W. T., Oct. 10, and is authorized to visit such localities in the State of Oregon as may be necessary to comply with this order. 1st Lieut. John Q. Adams, 1st Cav., is appointed A. A. Q. M. for the transaction of all business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department under the above order (S. O. 142, Sept. 28, D. Columbia.)

Major R. H. Jackson, 5th Art.; Asst. Surg. C. K. Winne, and Capt. Charles Morris, 5th Art., at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., Oct. 17, to recommend a site for the new hospital recently authorized by the War Department to be erected at Fort Schuyler (S. O. 186, Oct. 14, D. E.)

Camp Abandoned.—The temporary camp, known as Camp Price, will be abandoned (S. O. 158, Oct. 10, D. A.)

Muskets with Ramrod Bayonets.—All the "muskets with ramrod bayonets," issued to Co. G, 3d Inf.; Co. B, 7th Inf.; Co. D, 17th Inf.; Co. D, 18th Inf., and Co. I, 25th Inf., having been sufficiently tested, will be turned in to the National Armory at Springfield, Mass. (S. O. 164, Oct. 6, D. D.)

Recruits.—The C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., will forward, under charge of an officer from that post, all the unassigned recruits for the 11th and 17th Inf., as follows: 23 of the 11th Inf. to Camp Poplar River, M. T., and the remainder of the unassigned of that regiment to Fort Buford, D. T.; all those of the 17th Inf. to Fort Yates, D. T. An officer will be sent from Fort A. Lincoln to Bismarck to receive the recruits for Fort Yates and conduct them to Fort Lincoln, and the C. O. Fort Yates will send an officer with transportation and camp equipage to Fort Lincoln to take them to Fort Yates. The C. O. Fort Snelling will take this opportunity to send with this detachment all the casuals and select recruits at that post, except those for the 7th Inf., for Forts Lincoln, Yates, Buford and Camp Poplar River (S. O. 168, Oct. 14, D. D.)

Cork Helmets.—General Angur announces that, having received notification that, owing to the failure of the contractors to furnish acceptable cork helmets, as required by the terms of the contract, the Quartermaster's Department is unable to supply the 500 helmets, covered with brown linen, which were to be distributed to the troops, but hopes that by next fiscal year the Quartermaster's Department will be fully prepared to supply these helmets, thus enabling the troops to have them by the time the hot weather appears.

Military Prisoners.—So much of the unexecuted portion of the sentence, as relates to confinement, in the case of Private James Forester, Co. E, 16th Inf., is remitted (S. O. 111, Oct. 9, D. T.)

So much of the unexecuted portion of the sentence, as relates to confinement, in the case of Private Louis Sanders, Troop B, 10th Cav., is remitted (S. O. 111, Oct. 9, D. T.)

In the case of Private Lester Westbrook, Troop G, 7th Cav., so much of the unexpired portion of his sentence as relates to confinement is remitted—upon the recommendation of his troop and post commanders (S. O. 202, Oct. 9, D. M.)

The following named military prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, may be discharged from the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison on the dates set opposite their respective names: Albert F. Fielding, and Charles J. Devere, Oct. 15; George Gilbert, Oct. 18; Frank B. Conway, Oct. 23; Sylvester Scott, Oct. 22, and George W. McConnell, Oct. 31, 1882 (S. O. 203, Oct. 10, D. M.)

Satisfactory evidence having been presented that the offense of which Charles Lennon, late private Co. K, 6th Inf., was convicted, whilst technically a desertion, was in reality "absence without leave," so much of the sentence as provides for confinement for two years, at the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is remitted, and he will be released from confinement (S. O. 108, Oct. 10, D. P.)

The unexpired portion of the sentence awarded Private John Mangel, Co. K, 4th Inf., is remitted (S. O. 109, Oct. 12, D. P.)

In the cases of military convict August Stevens, formerly private Troop H, 2d Cav., and Private Hugh B. Ward, Troop I, 7th Cav., the unexpired portion of the sentence of confinement is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 140, Oct. 13, D. D.)

The steamer *General Sherman*, well known to Army officers and others travelling by Bismarck, etc., in the Department of Dakota, is to be transferred to St. Louis.

Army Blouses.—The Quartermaster General, referring to the proceedings of a board of officers at San Francisco, Cal., for the purpose of examining and reporting upon certain blouses made at the San Francisco, Cal., depot, out of certain obsolete dark blue overshirts, says: "The altered blouse being considered a good garment, equally as serviceable as the regular blouse, the Secretary of War concurs in the recommendation of the General of the Army, that they be issued at the price established by General Orders, which is the cost price, viz.: \$3.39 each." (Letter Q. M. G. O. Sept. 26, 1882.)

Promotions.—1st Lieut. James M. Ropes, adjutant, to be Captain 8th Cav. Oct. 9, 1882, vice Stevenson, deceased.
 2d Lieut. Theo. H. Eckerson, 19th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant Oct. 11, vice Wenie, deceased.

1st Lieut. James Halloran, 12th Infantry, to Captain, same regiment, vice King, deceased.
 2d Lieut. Palmer G. Wood, 12th Infantry, to 1st Lieutenant, vice Halloran, promoted.

ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

Lieut. J. A. Swift, Signal Corps U. S. A., is appointed inspector on certain medical property at Fort Myer, Va. (S. O., W. D., Oct. 19.)

The leave of Assistant Surgeon G. E. Bushnell, U. S. A., is extended one month (S. O., W. D., Oct. 19.)

Major D. H. Brotherton, 7th Infantry, is granted sick leave for eight months (S. O., W. D., Oct. 19.)

In addition to the authorized leave, leave of absence for one month, on account of sickness, is granted Lieut. Alfred McCoy, 19th Infantry (S. O., W. D., Oct. 19.)

Leave of absence for six months from Nov. 1 is granted 1st Lieut. C. E. S. Wood, 21st U. S. Infantry (S. O., W. D. Oct. 19.)

The leave of absence for six months granted 1st Lieut. F. H. E. Ebstien, 21st U. S. Infantry, by S. O. of Oct. 6 will commence November 15 instead of November 1 (S. O., W. D., Oct. 19.)

Leave for 23 days is granted Lieut.-Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, Commandant of Cadets (S. O., W. D., Oct. 20.)

Sick leave for six months is granted Major J. G. Tilford, 7th Cavalry (S. O., W. D., Oct. 20.)

1st Lieuts. E. L. Zalinski and O. E. Wood, 5th U. S. Art., are authorized to exchange batteries (S. O., W. D., Oct. 20.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of Columbia.—The *Vancouver Independent* of October 5 says: Chaplain Winfield Scott, U. S. A., has taken station at Fort Canby. Capt. George D. Hill, U. S. A., retired, made a brief visit to Vancouver last week. Post Chaplain Nave arrived on the last steamer, and was assigned to duty at Fort Klamath. Major E. D. Baker, department quartermaster, left on the outgoing steamer for San Francisco, on one month's sick leave. Mrs. Edith Moffat, wife of Lieut. Wm. P. Moffat, 2d Inf., arrived down from Fort Colville this week, and is visiting at Mrs. Turnbull's. Assistant Surgeon Edward Everts arrived at headquarters and left for Fort Coeur d'Alene on Tuesday. General O. D. Greene has returned from San Francisco, his sojourn having been curtailed in consequence of the departure of Gen. N. A. Miles for the East. Major John Moore, medical director, accompanied by Mrs. Moore and daughter, will leave on Saturday for Southern California. Mrs. Moore expects to remain there during the winter for the benefit of her health.

Department of Dakota.—Captains S. M. Swigert and J. L. Fowler, 2d U. S. Cavalry, and Lieut. J. E. Wilson, 5th U. S. Infantry, were busy this week at Fort Custer, Montana, inquiring into the loss of public money pertaining to the military telegraph office at Billings and certain ordnance and signal property, for which Lieut. George S. Grimes, 2d Artillery, is accountable. Private Dagan, of the Signal Corps, who absconded from Billings after embezzling the money referred to and destroying considerable property, has been captured by the authorities and is now confined at Fort Ellis.

The *Emerson International*, of October 9, says: "Seven teen members of Company A, 7th regiment of Infantry, stationed at Fort Pembina, reached here this morning, having deserted their company. The principal reason assigned is that a rumor is in circulation that Fort Pembina is to be abandoned, and the military stationed there to be sent to Texas. The rumor yet lacks confirmation, but the boys determined to take time by the forelock and leave in time."

Department of the Missouri.—The *Leavenworth Press*, of Oct. 13, says: The 12th Infantry band yesterday afternoon practiced "Mascoite," arranged by Mr. Kuntzel, its leader, in a few hours, from the sheet handed him by Lieut. Rodman. Mr. Kuntzel is well fitted for his position as leader of one of the best military bands in the country. Information reached here yesterday of the death, from yellow fever, of the daughter of Hospital Steward Reynolds, stationed at Fort Brown, Texas, making the fourth victim at that place of yellow jack. The foundations for the extension of the barracks west of the parade are being laid rapidly and the laying of brick will begin this week.

Rifle Competition.—The Division of Missouri competition for six places on the Army team closed Oct. 11. The result is given below. The weather continued unfavorable. The following are the fortunate six who won a place on the Army team: First, Sergt. Bentley, Dakota, 226; second, 1st Lieut. Merriam, Missouri team, 225; third, Private Weagraff, Missouri team, 221; fourth, Sergt. Ship, Platte team, 220; fifth, Sergt. James, Texas team, 220; sixth, Sergt. Stanton, Dakota team, 219. Lieut. Chynoweth, of the Dakota team, took the seventh place as alternate, with 216 points. Lieut. Partello, who had been ailing for several days, was behind in his shooting, and, for the first time in his career as a long range marksman, failed to hold his proper position at the head of the list, only making a score of 216 points.

Department of Arizona.—Gen. Crook has issued instructions to the military officers in his department looking to the gradual establishment of civil government among the reservation Indians. He says he finds among the Indians much distrust of the whites, particularly of the soldiers, and he urges upon the officers the necessity of exercising strict justice in all their dealings with Indians, promising that they will be held to a strict account for their acts.

Gen. Crook held a very important conference with 400 of the chiefs and head men of the Apaches at San Carlos, Oct. 15. He made known in a few unmistakable terms the policy

to govern during the time he should remain in command of the department. All the Indians are to be counted daily, and none of them will be allowed away from the reservation without papers. The manufacture of tawin, the favorite liquor of the Apaches, is to be stopped. Indians found off their reservation without passes are to be treated as hostiles. In conclusion, Gen. Crook said that while every encouragement and assistance would be given to the Indians willing to be peaceful and to work for their own living, no mercy would be shown to those who attempted to go on the war path. If any of the Indians at the council felt disposed to break out, he thought it best for them to break out now, and bring the question of supremacy to a test without more delay. Lieut. Dodd, of the 3d Cavalry, with a detachment of Indian scouts, went out after a small party of Apaches reported off the reservation. He brought back the whole party—11 in all—Oct. 15.

The Tucson Star, of Oct. 3, says: A part of the Apache Indian prisoners held in confinement at San Carlos on the charge of murder committed at Cibola and Seven Mile Hill in the summer of 1881, arrived safely in Tucson about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, under charge of United States Marshal Tidball, with Deputy Marshal Evans and C. T. Dunavan acting as guards, and accompanied by an escort of fifty men of Troops A and G, of the 3d Cavalry, under command of Lieut. Charles Morton and P. W. West, U. S. A.

Division of the Pacific.—The reception tendered to Major-General McDowell at the Occidental, San Francisco, October 11, was, by all accounts, a brilliant affair. The San Francisco Report in its account says: The reception was tendered by the officers of the garrison and was brilliant and successful even beyond the high expectations that had been entertained of it. The attendance numbered fully six hundred and included the leading citizens of San Francisco. A general of sixty-four may be called an old general; but as McDowell walked along the corridor last night and entering the reception room took his stand there to receive the guests, lookers on could but think that the cast iron law which makes age rather than disability the reason for retirement sometimes works badly. The General's step was firm, his carriage erect, his eye bright, his manner alert and easy as that of most men fourteen years younger. He was, of course, attired in full uniform, the handsome epaulettes and broad, yellow sash of an American major-general setting off his stalwart shoulders and broad chest to fine advantage. As he and the ladies with him stood at the southern end of the reception room they made a striking group. The ladies were Mrs. Gen. McDowell, Mrs. Gen. Kautz, Mrs. Col. Sutherland, Mrs. Col. Andrews, and Mrs. Gen. Kelton. The rooms were admirably calculated to set off the brilliant company which began to fill them at 9 o'clock. Over the middle door of the reception room, however, there was a special display of standards, and one which attracted attention at once. It consisted of the battle flag—national and regimental—of the 1st Artillery, 8th Infantry and 1st Cavalry. The regimental flag of the artillery had a particularly veteran appearance, being tattered, weather-stained and smoke-begrimed. It bore the names of many battles. First on the list was "Heights of Queenstown, N. C.," dating back to 1812. Then followed the battles of the Florida campaign; those of the Mexican war; and lastly the terrible record of the Rebellion. Additional picturesqueness and character was given to the affair by the presence in the corridors, at the doors, at the head of the stairs, etc., of numerous soldiers of the 1st Artillery and 1st Cavalry in full uniform. Everything was handsome, the arrangements for the comfort of the guests were perfect, the supper was a culinary triumph, the wines were unexceptionable, and the *entente cordiale* thorough. Gen. Kautz, Gen. Kelton, Col. Andrews, Col. Sutherland, Major Wilhelm, and Lieut. Beat, had charge of the arrangements and of the reception, and did their work from first to last thoroughly and well.

Hospital Steward Leslie Haven, U. S. A., tried by G. O. M. or quarreling with his wife, was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged, but Gen. Augur commuted the sentence to a forfeiture of ten dollars (G. O. M. O. 35, Dept. Tex., Oct. 7.)

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

OCTOBER 17, 1892.

The new detail of officers for recruiting service have, with the exception of Lieut. C. M. DeLany, 15th Infantry, reported for duty. Lieut. Jno. S. Mason, Jr., is assigned as commanding Depot Detachment and Depot Adjutant, and will, no doubt, under the direction of his distinguished father, Gen. Jno. S. Mason, Depot Commandant, discharge the difficult and manifold duties incumbent upon him as adjutant to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. The handsome and accomplished Mrs. Jno. S. Mason, Jr. (*née* Ord), is a welcome and pleasant addition to the society circle of our garrison.

Capt. and Bvt. Major C. L. Davis, 10th Infantry, is assigned to command of Co. D, of Inst. Major and Mrs. Davis will, no doubt, soon enjoy the popularity here that so characterized them while at Albany, N. Y., while the Major was in command of that rendezvous.

1st Lieut. Hayden DeLay, 9th Infantry, is assigned to duty as commanding Co. B, of Inst., Co. G, colored, depot treasurer, and recruiting officer. He has recently been the subject of considerable praiseworthy comment by the Columbus press, and is well known by a large number of the prominent citizens here, who have extended him a hearty welcome.

Our late efficient and popular adjutant, 1st Lieut. and Bvt. Capt. Levi F. Burnett, 7th Infantry, left here on the 9th inst. He has our best wishes.

Bvt. Capt. and Mrs. D. B. Burnham, 15th Infantry, left here on the 13th inst. for the station of their company, Fort Lyon, Colorado. They were very popular at Columbus, having a large circle of friends in the city as well as the garrison, and take with them the most flattering wishes of all who enjoyed the pleasure of their acquaintance.

Sergt. Henry Stoll, 9th Infantry, was assigned to command of a detachment of thirty recruits that left here on the 9th inst. for Camp on White River, W. T., for assignment to the 14th Infantry. Sergt. Albert Martin, Co. I, 11th Infantry, was assigned to command of twenty recruits that left on the same date for Gunnison, Col., for assignment to the 14th Infantry.

In the recent Tunisian campaign a Colonel being questioned as to which are best, married or single soldiers, said: "Both are right," said he. "Look yonder—do you see that battalion of happy, devil-may-care fellows? They are all single men, and they would take their lives in their hands. But look again—do you see those taciturn, sombre, gloomy looking men there? They are all married, and in a hand-to-hand fight they are terrorists." "What is the name of the battalion?" asked the inquirer. "They are called," said the Colonel, gravely, "The 'Children of Despair.'"

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*).

North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. George H. Wadleigh. Passed Sandy Hook, Oct. 19, bound to Philadelphia.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. E. M. Shepard. Passed Sandy Hook, Oct. 19, bound to Philadelphia.

Kearsarge, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. At Yonkers, Oct. 18, to participate in the Bi-Centennial celebration of the foundation of that city, and then left for Philadelphia.

Tennessee, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert F. Bradford. Passed Sandy Hook, Oct. 19, bound to Philadelphia. An informal reception was held on the flagship *Tennessee* Monday afternoon last. The guests were received by Admiral G. H. Cooper, assisted by his daughter, Mrs. Pagie Dennis. From two until six dancing was indulged in, and all went away having enjoyed a good time, and wishing the Admiral and his gallant officers "bon voyage" to Philadelphia, as the squadron sailed for that port on Thursday to participate in the Bi-Centennial celebration. Among the guests were Admiral Porter, Lieut. Emory, Miss Porter, Miss Barnes, Miss Catlin, Mrs. and Miss Shively, Mrs. F. Forrest, Mr. C. H. Raymond, Capt. Otis Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. Scharzwald, Miss Loring, Miss Ellis, Paymaster Thompson, Mr. Ingersoll Lockwood, Mrs. Cowles, Miss Bradford, and Admiral Lefevre and staff, from the French frigates *Minerve* and *Chasseur*.

Vandalia, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Arrived at Hampton Roads, Oct. 9.

Yantic, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Edwin T. Woodward. Passed Sandy Hook, Oct. 19, bound to Philadelphia.

South Atlantic Station—Commodore Peirce Crosby.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s. a.), Capt. A. W. Weaver. Left Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 9, direct for Uruguay.

Marion, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Silas W. Terry. Sailed from Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 2, for Portsmouth, N. H.

European Station—Rear-Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson.

Galena, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. Arrived at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Sept. 12.

Lancaster, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Arrived at Trieste, Sept. 8.

Nipsic, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. Arrived at Alexandria, Sept. 2.

Quinnabaug, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Wm. Whitehead. Would leave Villefranche about Nov. 1 for Trieste, to join the flagship *Lancaster*.

Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral George B. Balch.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Edgar C. Merriman. Left Mare Island, Cal., Sept. 11, for Sitka.

Alaska, 3d rate, 12 guns, Capt. George E. Belknap. At Honolulu, Sept. 22.

Essex, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. Has been ordered to proceed up the South American coast to Panama, thence to the Sandwich Islands and on to the Asiatic Station. An exciting boat race took place in Coquimbo Harbor Aug. 25, between the six-oared race boat *Green Snake*, from H. M. S. *Liffey*, and the U. S. S. *Essex's* gig *Rosie*, manned by the same number of men. The *Liffey's* crew had a widespread reputation as oarsmen, and were known as the "Invincibles," on account of their never before having met their superiors on the South American coast during the ten years of their career, so that it was with a great deal of assurance and confidence that they tossed oars under the bow of the *Essex* shortly after her arrival in port. The betting was in favor of the Englishmen at 2 to 1. The course was four miles in length and so arranged that the crews passed between the vessels, thus affording all an excellent chance to witness the race. At the start the *Liffey's* crew got away first and maintained a slight lead, but the *Essex* men, nothing daunted, however, soon settled into a long sweeping stroke which contrasted favorably with the short, jerky stroke of the Englishmen. The *Liffey's* crew still kept ahead slightly until the *Essex* was reached, which was near the home stake boat, but when three hearty cheers went up from the American masts and yards, which were black with sailors, the *Essex's* gallant crew shot to the front, continually increasing its lead to the finish, and won the race. The crew of the gig of the *Essex* was as follows: Charles Carter (bow), San Francisco, Cal.; John McCann (2), Baltimore, Md.; Oscar Smith (3), Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry Hudson (4), Boston, Mass.; Daniel McKinnin (5), New York city; Samuel Walden (stroke), Brooklyn, N. Y.; John Bradley (cox.), Riverdale, N. Y.

Hartford, 2d rate, 16 guns, Capt. C. C. Carpenter. Arrival cabled at Montevideo, Oct. 18. All well on board.

Iroquois, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. James H. Sanda. Arrived at Panama Sept. 5.

Lackawanna, 2d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. At Callao, Peru, Sept. 5.

Onward, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut.-Commander Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

Pensacola, 2d rate, 22 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Joseph Fyffe. Arrived at Callao, Peru, Sept. 5.

Wachusett, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Frederick Pearson. Arrived at Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 18, from Sitka.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Cilt.

Ashuket, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Horace E. Mullan. At Yokohama.

Monocacy, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Chas. S. Cotton. At Chefoo, China.

Palos, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander Geo. D. B. Glidden. At Kobe.

Richmond, 3d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Jos. S. Sherrett. At Yokohama, Japan, Sept. 11.

Swatara, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. Despatch Agent Stevens, London, cables that this vessel left Simonstown, Cape of Good Hope, Oct. 18, for Hampton Roads.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore S. B. Luce.

Jamestown, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Allan D. Brown. En route to Gardner's Bay, Long Island.

Minnesota, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunny ship. Anchored off West 3d street, New York.

New Hampshire, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of

training squadron, Commander Charles E. Clark. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

Portsmouth, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. B. Hoff. Training ship. At Narragansett Bay, Oct. 9.

Saratoga, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. Orders were sent by cable to this vessel, at Aspinwall, on Oct. 19, to proceed to Newport, R. I. She took a draft of boys from the training ship *Portsmouth* for transfer to the *Iroquois* at Panama for the vessels on the Pacific Station, and it was supposed that the *Iroquois* would be at Panama to receive them. But it appears she failed to get her orders from Rear-Admiral Balch and left there before the *Saratoga* reached Aspinwall. In view of the fact that yellow fever prevails on the Isthmus, it was not deemed prudent for the *Saratoga* to remain in that vicinity.

On Special Service.

Despatch, 4th rate, Commander S. D. Greene. This vessel, flying the flag of Admiral Porter, arrived at New York on Monday, Oct. 16, and anchored off West 44th street, New York, and arrived at the Navy-yard, New York, from her anchorage in the North River, Oct. 17. Admiral Porter has finished his inspections and no longer needs the *Despatch*.

Michigan, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Albert Kautz. At Erie, Penn. This vessel visited the following ports during her summer cruise: Detroit; Port Lario, Ontario; Mackinaw; Green Bay, Wis.; Milwaukee; Racine; Chicago; Sault St. Mary's, Mich.; Marquette and Buffalo. The vessel was visited at the different ports by many people who expressed themselves greatly pleased, and the officers were received by the residents on shore with marked courtesy.

Montauk, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Albert S. Barker. At the Navy-yard, Norfolk. As soon as ready for sea, to proceed to Philadelphia under convoy of the *Vandalia*.

Nantuxet, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Henry L. Johnson. Arrived at Yonkers, New York, Oct. 11.

Powhatan, 3d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Edmund O. Matthews. Left the Navy-yard, New York, Oct. 19, for the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., with the *Constitution* in tow.

Ranger, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. At San Francisco.

St. Mary's, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. The eighth annual examination of the Nautical School of the Port of New York, by the council appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, was held Oct. 19 on board the schoolship *St. Mary's*, which lay at anchor off the Battery, close to Bedloe's Island. On arrival of the council the graduates were examined as to their knowledge of navigation and examples on the blackboard were worked out by them to the satisfaction of the committee. They were also questioned as to their knowledge of handling lead lines and other work aboard ship. Specimens of "marlingspike" seamanship by the graduates, embracing a spliced hawser, wire rope splicing, turned-in-dead-eye, collar of a stay, pointed hawser, cap mat for end of cross tree, and a Jacob's ladder, were favorably commented on by the experts, as also was a topgallantail made by the graduating class for the use of the ship. Just before dinner the boys were sent aloft and the sails loosed. After dinner the revenue steamer *Washington*, having on board invited guests and the parents and relatives of the graduating class, came alongside, and were received by Capt. Erben, U. S. N., and his officers. The examination exercises were then resumed, the boys showing their skill in making sail, shortening sail, reefing topsails, and other work aloft. The list of graduates were then read and prizes awarded.

Tallapoosa, 4th rate, 2 howitzers, Commander Augustus G. Kellogg. Left the Navy-yard, Washington, Oct. 11, with freight for the various northern yards and stations and for the Naval Academy.

Wyoming, 3d rate, 7 guns, Capt. Jas. E. Jouett. Arrived at the Naval Academy, Oct. 16, from Port Royal, S. C.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Triana* was taken out from the dry dock at New York Oct. 17.

A board consisting of Capt. P. C. Johnson as President, and Lieut.-Commander R. B. Bradford and Passed Assistant Engineer Warner B. Bayly members, convened at the Navy Department Oct. 18, to revise the present allowance table of number and rates of enlisted and appointed men allowed to the several classes of vessels of the Navy, and also to revise the present rates of pay of the same.

The commission to examine and report on the Navy-yards of which Commodore S. B. Luce is senior member, has had three or four meetings at the Navy Department. The commission will soon start East and visit all the yards as far as Portsmouth, N. H.

Chief Engineer Melville on Oct. 17 handed in to the Secretary of the Navy a special report of the movements of the whale boat under his charge after parting with Lieut. De Long.

The regular monthly meeting of the U. S. Naval Institute was held in the Physical Laboratory, Annapolis, Thursday evening, Oct. 5, when a paper was read by Midshipman W. E. Safford, U. S. N., on "The Phylaxia, or Portuguese Man-of-War." At the next regular meeting on the first Thursday in November, a discussion of the last prize essay, "Our Mercantile Marine," etc., will take place.

Commodore Stephen B. Luce, Chief Engineer Charles H. Loring, and Mr. A. B. Mullett, members of the commission, to report upon the various Navy-yards, have been ordered to proceed to Portsmouth, N. H., and intermediate Navy-yards, and on completion of such duties to return to Washington, D. C.

The Washington Branch of the United States Naval Institute held a meeting Thursday, Oct. 19, at 8 p. m., in the old Navy Department building. A lecture was read by Lieut. Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N., on a "U Bow Section and a Long Buttock Line." There was a good attendance, and the accomplished lecturer's remarks were listened to with much attention.

The charts of the Amazon and Madeira rivers, made from the surveys of Capt. Selfridge in the *Enterprise*, have been printed in the Hydrographic Office and are ready for sale. They are considered excellent and of great value to those who navigate or desire to navigate those waters. The Secretary of the Navy has recently sent to the Secretary of State for transmission to the Minister of Marine of Brazil, full sets of them. It was through the courtesies of the authorities of Brazil that Capt. Selfridge was able to make such complete examinations of those two comparatively unknown rivers.

Collector William Gouverneur Morris, at Sitka, Alaska, in a letter to Surg. Gen. Hamilton of the Marine Hospital Service, under date of Aug. 31, has his shot at the Navy. He expresses a hope that a member of the Hospital Service may be stationed at Sitka, and states that for three months past there has been raging there a disease resembling the

black measles, combined with scarlet fever, making that a plague-stricken community. Those taken have nearly all died, and the Russians have been more than decimated. Collector Morris then says: "Capt. Frederick Pearson of the United States steamer *Wachusett* has turned a deaf ear to the piteous appeals made to him for help, and took his ship and both medical officers away to Wrangel Island, leaving a lieutenant of marines and guard here, without medicines or medical attendance, and a plague-stricken community to die. One of his surgeons volunteered to remain here, but he would not let him, and while he remained he kept his ship in strict quarantine. I presume he is proof against a Court-martial, but his course has been a disgrace to the American Navy. . . . Were it not that I knew long since that he was going to be relieved I should have ere this preferred formal charges against him to the Navy Department."

Ms. Sumner I. Kimball, superintendent of the life-saving service, is having a design made for the new decoration for heroism in the rescue of human life from the perils of the sea.

"You are a plucky little fellow." These words were spoken on board the flagship *Portsmouth* of the training fleet on the occasion of the distribution of medals to the boys. The speaker was Admiral Porter, and the person addressed was Apprentice Krepps of the first class. The circumstances that brought about the compliment from such a distinguished source are as follows: "Some seven or eight days ago, while the *Portsmouth* was still far out of sight of land, bound home from Europe, a number of apprentices were sent up to take in some canvas. There was a pretty stiff breeze blowing, and the log shows that the vessel was rolling to a considerable extent. After the sails had been taken in and the boys were in the act of obeying the call to come down, the vessel gave a sudden lurch and over went young Krepps into the sea. The cry 'boy overboard' was immediately heard, and orders were given for a boat to put out for the little chap. He was repeatedly lost to sight while the vessel was heaving to, although it was seen that he was making a brave struggle for life. He made for the stern of the vessel and got hold of some chains that were hanging there. These he clung to like grim death, and then called out to the men in the boat: 'I guess there's no danger; I am here at the stern.' Blood was streaming from his eye, which had been cut in falling. It was for his great pluck that he was specially noticed by the Admiral, who took occasion to make the remark when handing him the Admiral Bailey medal of gold, given annually to the apprentice who is most proficient in gunnery. The boy is under fourteen years of age and small for his age. Apprentice McKigney of the first class got the Farragut prize for seamanship, and Apprentice McFadden had a medal for second position in gunnery and proficiency."—*Boston Journal*.

The following correspondence has been made public:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1882.

Rear-Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson, Commanding United States Naval Force on the European Station:

Sir: The Department takes pleasure in enclosing a copy of a note transmitted to it by the Secretary of State, from the Minister of Sweden and Norway, at this Capital, conveying to this Government and to you the thanks of His Majesty, the King of Sweden and Norway, for the assistance which you rendered to the representatives of His Majesty's government in Egypt during the recent troubles in that country. Very respectfully,
J. G. WALKER, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

LEGATION OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY,
PITTSFIELD, MASS., Aug. 23, 1882.

His Excellency, Mr. Fredrikhagen, Secretary of State, Etc.:
Mr. SECRETARY OF STATE: Mr. Bodtker, Consul General of Sweden and Norway in Egypt, has reported to the government of the King that some time ago, when it was deemed necessary for foreigners to leave Egypt temporarily, Admiral Nicholson, commanding the United States squadron, had the kindness to offer refuge on board of the squadron to him and to the Swedish and Norwegian members of the International Tribunal—viz., Baron Alnfeldt and Mr. Borchgrevink—and who, having accepted this invitation, were received on board the flagship *Lancaster* with the utmost hospitality, between the 9th and the 15th of July last.

The King's government has instructed me to express its warmest thanks to Your Excellency for the assistance thus tendered to its representatives in Egypt by the Government of the United States, and in obeying these instructions I beg Your Excellency to be pleased to convey to Admiral Nicholson the special thanks of the King's government for the kindness extended by him to the aforesaid gentlemen.

Be pleased to accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.
C. LEWENKAUFF.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

Oct. 16.—Midshipman Hugh Rodman, to the *Wachusett*. Acting Gunner William Walsh to instruction in ordnance at the Navy-yard, Washington.

Oct. 17.—Midshipman Francis J. Haeseler, to the *Junia* on the 25th of October.

Oct. 18.—Commander George Dewey, to command the *Junia* on the 25th of October.

Lieutenant-Commander Geo. C. Reiter, to duty as executive of the *Junia* on the 25th of October.

Midshipmen Thomas A. Parke and Arthur P. Niblack, to the *Yantic* on the 26th of October.

Midshipmen Manning K. Eyre and Franklin Swift, to the receiving ship *Wabash*.

Midshipmen George B. French and Edwards S. Leiper, to the receiving ship *St. Louis*.

Midshipmen Wm. H. Emerson and James Gray, to the receiving ship *Franklin*.

Midshipman John F. Luby, to the training ship *Jamestown* on the 25th of October.

Oct. 19.—Lieutenant John A. Norris, to duty on the transit of Venus as assistant astronomer to Prof. J. R. Eastman.

DETACHED.

Oct. 14.—Lieutenant Wm. I. Moore, from duty at the Naval Academy, and granted six months' leave.

Midshipman Augustus N. Mayer, from the receiving ship *Wabash*, and ordered to the *Junia* on the 25th of October.

Oct. 16.—Lieutenant Richard M. Cutts, from the Bureau of Ordnance, and ordered to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Washington.

Midshipman Augustus C. Almy, from the training ship *Portsmouth*, and placed on waiting orders.

Oct. 17.—Lieutenant Richard Mitchell, from the *Wyoming*, and ordered to the *Junia* on the 25th of October.

Lieutenant Charles H. Lyman, from the *Wyoming* on the 25th of October, and ordered to the *Junia* on the 25th of October.

Midshipmen John B. Bernadou, Wm. E. Safford and Herman G. Dresel, from special duty in the Bureau of Navigation, and ordered to special duty at the Smithsonian Institute.

Midshipman Philip R. Alger, from special duty in the Bureau of Navigation, and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Ordnance.

Naval Cadet Jacob G. McWhorter, from the *Yantic* on the

24th of October, and ordered to the *Junia* on the 25th of October.

Assistant Surgeon William Martin, from special duty at New Orleans, and ordered to temporary duty at the Mount Vernon Barracks, Alabama, and when the Marines leave for the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., to report for duty at that yard.

Oct. 18.—Master Reginald F. Nicholson, from the training ship *Portsmouth*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Samuel Belden, from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered as executive of the *Junia* on the 25th of October.

Assistant Engineer T. F. Burgdorff, from the *Nipsic*, with permission to return home.

REVOKED.

The orders of Lieutenant-Commander George C. Reiter to the *Junia* and placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Passed Assistant Engineer Ralph Aston, for three months.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Capt. L. A. Beardslee, at present at Aix la Chapelle, Germany, has been extended three months from November 4.

RESIGNED.

Cadet Midshipman George S. Welsh.

Passed Assistant Surgeon John H. Bagg, to take effect June 1, 1883; detached from duty at the Navy-yard, New York, November 1, and granted leave of absence until June 1, 1883.

Midshipman Edward Brinley, to take effect on the 25th of October, 1883; detached from the *Montaut*, and granted leave of absence until that date.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending Oct. 18, 1882:

Andrew Cantley, quartermaster, October 11, Naval Hospital, Washington.

Thomas J. Bean, third-class boy, September 3, U. S. S. *New Hampshire*.

NAVY-YARD, PENSACOLA, Oct. 17, 1882.

Telegram.

Commodore John G. Walker, Acting Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

Pensacola Board of Health report 70 new cases and 3 deaths yesterday. Total, 1,677 cases; 142 deaths. All well here.
W. W. WELCH, Lieut. Commanding.

BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

Boston, October 20, 1882.

The house of Chief Engineer E. D. Robie was burglarized by a marine on Friday night last, and a considerable quantity of jewelry and other articles taken. Nearly every room in the house was ransacked by the adroit thief, who was seen to pass through the hall by the family, who were sitting in the parlor. Seeing that he was discovered he beat a hasty retreat through the rear entrance. Mr. Robie at once notified the sergeant of the guard at the main gate, and the fellow was soon under arrest and searched. Enough was found upon his person to convict him; other articles have since been found hid in the funnel to the stove in the messroom of the quarters at the gate. Among the articles yet missing is a necklace and locket of considerable value. The marine is a recent recruit, and is now held to wait a court-martial. The feeling of security heretofore enjoyed by the official residents of the yard has been greatly disturbed by the above occurrence, and it is hoped such an example will be made of the culprit as shall prevent a recurrence of such foolhardy attempt.

The *Shenandoah* was docked Monday. A board consisting of Chief Engineer Robie and Constructor J. F. Hanscom examined the shears, they having been declared unsafe to take the boilers from the vessel. The shears were reported good for 50 tons, but by option of the Chief Engineer her boilers will be taken out while in dock.

For the first time since its organization the yard police will be suspended four days this month for want of funds.

All the sailmakers, including apprentice boys, were suspended Monday afternoon till further orders.

The corporal in charge of the main gate deserted his post sometime during Monday night, leaving the gate in charge of the sentry.

Desertions among the marines outnumber the enlistments. There is much outspoken dissatisfaction among the men, and so far as the condition of the sleeping apartments furnished to them at the main gate, they are amply justified. The room is badly ventilated, dark, damp and unwholesome smelling, and it is more than two years since it had a coat of white wash even. Its contrast with the sleeping apartments of the yard police in the room adjoining, which is kept scrupulously neat and clean, bright and cheerful with white wash, is a sorry one.

Pay day with the corps was last week, and four men have since deserted.

The initial payment of the mechanics will take place Friday afternoon, anticipating regular pay day two days.

The household effects of Constructor Mintonye are being packed to go on board the *Tallapoosa*, which is expected next week with the goods of Constructor Webb.

The Constructor's office is being brightened up with a new coat of paint before Mr. Webb reports.

A medical board has been appointed to examine the condition of P. A. Surgeon J. H. Hall, consisting of Medical Inspector A. C. Gorges, Surgeon Geo. F. Winslow, and P. A. Surg. G. P. Bradley.

A board consisting of Chief Engineer E. D. Robie, Chief Engineer C. H. Baker and P. A. Engineer S. L. Smith, have examined and tested the merits of the Fairbank grate bar, a revolving grate, with a view to its adoption by the Government.

Before leaving here Constructor Mintonye completed the models and plans of a steel cruiser and a steel armored ram, designed by him in accordance with the dimensions of the Advisory Board. Copies of the designs have been forwarded to the Department. The models and plans are elegant specimens of workmanship. The steel cruiser embodies an original feature, it being half turret at the sides, thus affording opportunity for fore and aft fire. The ram has infernal inclined steel-faced armor. Length of cruiser, 358 feet; that of ram about 260 feet. The machinery for these was designed by Engineer J. P. Boyd, of the Atlantic Works, East Boston.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.—1st Lieut. John Braun and Chief Engineer J. Madison Case have been assigned to the Revenue steamer *Walker* forward, now at Wilmington, Del.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

AFFAIRS AT ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 18, 1882.

Information from the U. S. steamship *Quinnebaug*, of the European Squadron, announces that the *Quinnebaug* would leave Villefranche about the first of the month for Trieste, to join the flagship *Lancaster*. The *Quinnebaug* has been undergoing repairs at Villefranche.

The U. S. steamer *Standish*, which towed the steamer *Phlox* to Norfolk for repairs, has returned to the Naval Academy. The U. S. steamship *Wyoming*, Capt. Jonett, commanding, arrived at the Naval Academy Monday from Port Royal, S. C., and will be assigned to duty in connection with the weekly practice cruises of the Navy Academy cadets.

Lieut. James M. T. Young, U. S. M. C., returned to Annapolis Tuesday from a short visit to his friends in Montgomery County, Md., where he went last week to bid them good bye before his departure for California, where he has been assigned to duty. The many friends of Lieut. Young here will regret to lose his pleasant company.

The Marine guard on the U. S. S. *Wyoming* will be transferred to Washington Navy-yard.

The Naval Academy cadets now wear extra trimmings on their uniforms to distinguish their rank.

Master C. H. Lyman, U. S. N., and family visited Annapolis Monday.

Capt. James E. Jonett, commanding the Naval Station at Port Royal, S. C., who arrived here on the U. S. steamer *Wyoming* Monday, left the same day for Washington. The *Wyoming* is now in charge of the executive officer, Lieut. Chapman C. Todd.

Private A. J. Rutledge has been promoted to corporal at the Marine Barracks, Naval Academy.

Gen. Weaver and wife, of New York city, were at Annapolis Monday.

The family of Superintendent Ramsay have returned from their summer vacation.

Several officers at the Naval Academy have provided themselves with handsome vehicles for riding purposes, and daily take advantage of the excellent drives in the country.

The naval cadets held another pleasant hop Saturday night.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

A LARGE gang of men who have been working on the dry dock caisson for some time past, having completed the job, were suspended until further orders.

The Coast Survey steamer *Gedney*, Lieut. Commander W. H. Bronson commanding, has arrived at the yard for coal and stores. She will leave in a few days for an extended trip along the coast.

P. A. Paymaster T. D. Hoxsey, Jr., assistant to the inspector of provisions and clothing, has been detached at his own request, and granted leave of absence for a year.

It is expected that the tug *Triana* and the dry dock caisson will be floated out of dock shortly, as both have had nearly all the necessary repairs completed.

Naval Constructor Mintonye has reported for duty and taken charge of the construction department.

Commodore J. H. Upshur, commandant, has gone to Washington for a few days. During his absence Captain Kimberly will act as commandant.

The *Tallapoosa* is daily expected at the yard from Washington, with stores, etc.

The rates of pay for the quarter ending December 31, it is thought, will remain the same as they were for the quarter ending October 31, the board having made no changes.

Colonel and Mrs. Broome, of the Barracks, lost their daughter, Mary, who died after a painful sickness October 14. She had been sick for some time, and was taken away to the country during the early part of the summer in hope that the change of air would benefit her, but on her return home she grew worse, and suffered unbearable pain up to the day of her death.

The *Despatch*, with Admiral Porter on board, arrived Monday morning. A salute of 17 guns was fired from Cob Dock as soon as he landed. He leaves in a day or so for Washington.

Captain H. J. Bishop has reported for duty at the Barracks.

AN Englishman, writing about America, says: "The veterans of Gettysburg are said to complain of a general disposition on the part of their friends to get up and go away when they begin to relate their war experiences." They may console themselves by remembering that this is what their antagonists did at Gettysburg.

The Secretary of War has submitted to the Judge Advocate General for an opinion the question whether the persistent refusal on the part of an officer of the Army to pay his just debts and obligations does not make him liable to trial by Court-martial upon charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

The following named Army officers were registered at the A. G. Office, Washington, during the week ending Oct. 19, 1882: 2d Lieut. Frank L. Dodds, 9th Inf., on leave; 2d Lieut. Francis D. Tucker, 2d Cav., on leave; Surg. James C. McKee, Med. Dept., at 1331 F street, on leave; Bvt. Maj. Gen. Edward Hatch, Colonel 9th Cav., at 1812 12th street, on leave; Surg. Robert Murray, Med. Dept., at 1012 I street, under orders Dept. of the East; 2d Lieut. E. Lloyd, 15th Inf., at 514 18th street, on sick leave; 1st Lieut. George B. Walker, 6th Inf., at 508 13th street, on leave; Maj. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. A. Potter, U. S. A., retired, at McPherson House, temporary residence in city; 1st Lieut. Patrick FitzPatrick, U. S. A., retired, at American House; 2d Lieut. Geo. LeRoy Brown, 11th U. S. Inf., at Ebbitt House, detailed at Normal Institute, Hampton, Va., temporary absence.

By the passage of an act by Congress on the 8th day of August last, the charge of desertion standing on the rolls of the adjutant general's books of the United States against any volunteer soldier in the Rebellion can be removed upon the latter coming forward and offering a good excuse for his disappearance. At the same time the back pay of such volunteers, which was withheld because of the record of desertion, may be obtained, and in case of the death of the soldier the widow or his legal heirs can upon application to the Government bureau at Washington receive the money. The new law removes the charge of desertion against these men who were prevented from completing their service by reason of wounds or sickness, or those who left their companies and joined others.

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AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE YELLOWSTONE
LAND AND COLONIZATION COMPANY, held at Glendive,
Montana, October 24, 1882, a dividend of TEN DOLLARS Per
Share was declared, due and payable on and after October 20, 1882.
Stockholders who do not apply in person at that date will re-
ceive their dividend by check, without further notice from them.
J. M. BURNS, Secretary.
H. F. DOUGLAS, Treasurer. Glendive, M. T., Oct. 3, 1882.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1882.

Office, No. 240 Broadway, New York.
Branch Office, 1420 New York Ave., N. W., Wash'n.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

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any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give
the matter our immediate attention.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Publishers,
240 Broadway, New York.

RECORD OF SHERIDAN'S COMMAND.

From the Headquarters Military Division of the Mis-
souri has been issued a Record of Engagements with
hostile Indians within that Military Division, Lieut.-
General Sheridan commanding, from 1868 to 1882.
Included in this record are some of the most sanguinary
and dramatic engagements known to warfare: witness
the Custer massacre, Forsyth's fight at the Arickaree
Fork of the Republican River, which Custer himself
described so graphically in his "Life on the Plains,"
and the various winter marches and engagements which
inflicted such sanguinary punishment on the Indians.
The record of the outrages on settlers, which were thus
summarily punished, is too melancholy to be dwelt
upon, and it needs little imagination to give effect to
the details as here set down in the cold array of facts
and figures. The volume shows that in all, from March
2, 1868, to February 9, 1869, there were officially re-
ported in the Department of the Missouri 353 officers,
soldiers, and citizens killed, wounded, or captured by
Indians. Of the Indians there were reported, officially,
319 killed, 289 wounded, and 53 captured. The num-
ber of Indians surrendered during this period is esti-

mated at 12,000. During the fifteen years embraced in
this narrative much of the country which, at the begin-
ning, was monopolized by the buffalo and the Indian,
has been opened to the settler, to the railroad, and to
civilization, "with a loss to the troops of more than a
thousand officers and men killed and wounded, and
partly as the result of more than four hundred skir-
mishes, combats and battles—not including many pur-
suits and surrenders of Indians, when no actual fighting
occurred—the majority of the wasteful and hostile
occupants of millions of acres of valuable agricultural,
pasture, and mineral lands have been forced upon
reservations under the supervision of the Government.
Some have been gradually taught a few of the simpler
useful industries, Indian children have been placed in
schools, under instruction in a better life than the vaga-
bond existence to which they were born, and the vast
section over which the wild and irresponsible tribes
once wandered, redeemed from idle waste to become a
home for millions of progressive people."

This compilation from Gen. Sheridan's headquarters
is a worthy companion volume to Gen. Fry's "Army
Sacrifices." We have called it a compilation, but it is
in fact a most interesting and readable story of adven-
turous life, such as thrills the nerves of school boys
when they turn to the pages recording the struggles
through which our early settlers established a foothold
amid a savage population. The race of pioneers in this
country has never died out; it has simply pressed on in
an ever advancing line of skirmishers, from its first foot-
hold along the Atlantic to its final resting-place on the
Pacific, the Army leading the way, and at the cost of
effort, hardships and sufferings, which have never re-
ceived adequate recognition or reward, opened the
path of civilization across the Continent, and substituted
the domestic virtues and the productive industries of a
peace loving and progressive people for the savage free-
dom and wasteful, destructive vices of barbarians.

HIGH POWERED GUNS.

To number twenty of the Proceedings of the Naval
Institute, Lieut. Edward W. Very contributes an ex-
tremely interesting and instructive paper on this sub-
ject, "denominating it a study, in contradistinction to
many of the hastily conceived notions that are now so
freely circulated."

In other words, Lieut. Very wishes it to be under-
stood that he has devoted much thought to the subject
and that he has reasons which appear to him to be sound
and logical ones, for the faith that is in him. As he
was one of the members of the late Advisory Board and
one of the sub-committee on ordnance this study comes
with peculiar effectiveness from him as being somewhat
of an authoritative exposition of the reasons which
impelled the Board to recommend the arming of our
proposed new cruisers with what a good many people
are pleased to call pop-guns.

He then proceeds to show that the theory held and
advocated by some, both within and without the Navy,
of placing our reliance for an unarmored, cruising,
commerce-destroying fleet upon vessels of the merchant
service converted into gun carrying machines when the
exigencies of war demand, is an untenable one. The
vessels of the enemy which these craft would encounter
can readily carry an armament of six 2½ inch Hotchkiss
guns, quite equal to that which our own vessels could
conveniently use, and hence there would be as much
chance of the enemy defeating us as of our defeating
him. The fact remains that merchant ship owners will
not "in building their ships provide the compartment
division and strength of scantling necessary for war
service;" for ten years England has been attempting to
make them do so, offering a liberal subsidy, but in vain.
Mr. Very therefore thinks "that the first necessity in
the provision of guns for the Navy, is to obtain such as
are suited to unarmored men-of-war," for upon such
a cruising fleet must we first make our stand, leaving
the question of armored vessels where the Advisory
Board left it to be determined in the future. As these
vessels are obviously not intended to meet iron-clads,
the question arises whether their armament shall be
"composed of very few guns of the highest possible
power, or of as many guns as we can get that are fully
capable of accomplishing the work in hand." It is then
shown that this latter has been our traditional policy
(if we can be said ever to have been possessed of one), each
of our types of vessels up to 1857 carrying "not only
more powerful guns, but more of them than any vessels
of their own class in the world." The recommenda-
tion of the Advisory Board follows out this policy,
which Mr. Very believes to be the only true one.

Taking then the 6-inch gun as an example, we are
briefly told how the various questions entering into its
construction are treated, consideration being given to

the weight of the projectile, the amount of powder gas available to propel it and the resulting size of powder chamber and length of bore; the question of quick and slow burning powder is next touched upon and the statement formulated that with "light projectiles slow powder will not do."

The next consideration to which attention is directed is the material of which the gun is to be constructed; and in a few trenchant paragraphs steel is shown to be "the best metal and the only metal fit to do the work." With regard to wire-winding, Mr. Very states that while he believes in it thoroughly as a most desirable and valuable factor in the construction of guns yet too little is known of it at present to warrant its definite adoption. It is then the built-up steel gun upon which our reliance must be placed; the tube is not to be oil-tempered, but the jacket may be so, as giving additional strength where it is most needed. By means of a diagram, the arrangement of the tube and jacket with the outer wings is plainly shown, together with the method by which the whole structure is bound and held together, having a factor of safety of from two to four, being thus able to stand at least twice the strain that the powder and projectiles employed will ever bring upon it. Its weight with all its attachments will be about 10,800 lbs, the projectile weighing 80 lbs. The paper closes as follows:

Here is a high powered gun that is neither modelled from Krupp nor Armstrong. It is American throughout, and there is not a stronger or more effective gun for its weight in the world to-day. It will have as its average power 118 foot-tons per inch of shot's circumference, or sufficient to pierce 11 inches of iron. Its maximum power may safely be placed at 135 foot-tons, or sufficient to pierce 12 inches of armor.

Lieut. Very merits the thanks of all interested in this matter, for the clear and cogent manner in which he has set forth the reasons of the Advisory Board in deciding upon guns of what might be considered the low calibre of six inches, for the general armament of the proposed cruisers. He has certainly made out a most excellent case for the proposed guns to show that if they should be adopted our vessels would once more be provided with "more powerful guns, and more of them than any vessels of their class in the world." If we can obtain vessels as far superior to those of foreign navies as were our frigates and steam-sloops a quarter of a century ago, we shall once again resume the place we held at that time, and our naval officers will no longer have cause to blush at the antiquated armaments with which our vessels are now provided.

We have in a handsome octavo volume, from the Government printing office, Senate Ex. Doc. No. 186, of the 47th Congress, 1st session, which is the report of an examination of the Upper Columbia River and the Territory in its vicinity, in September and October, 1881, to determine its navigability and adaptability to steamboat transportation, made by direction of the Commanding General of the Department by the Columbia, by Lieut. Thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, Chief Engineer of the Dept. of Columbia. It is a most interesting account of a most interesting region, and every way worthy to be rescued from the limbo of Congressional documents. Lieut. Symons has added a careful study of the reports and writings of others to his own observations and travels during the past four years, and has sought to show the economical relations of the Columbia to the surrounding country, and the importance of making that portion lying within our territory navigable so far as practicable, and has suggested a plan for doing so. To this is added a historical and geological account of the Columbia and a description of the fertile and extensive Great Plain, comprising the northern portion of the interior basin of the Columbia, hereafter to become the seat of a large population. Valuable maps are added to the work, and several cuts illustrating its scenery and geological features. Lieut. Symons estimates that 5,120 square miles of good productive land (arable and grazing) would be brought into direct communication with tide water by the improvement of the Columbia so as to allow the passage of boats from Foster Creek Rapids to Mahkin Rapids, so as to open up the river to Grand Rapids, and that 2,920 square miles would receive a direct benefit from the improvement of Rock Island and Cedar Rapids. He proposes to improve the river at Priest, Cabinet, Rock Island, Nespien, and Spokane Rapids at a cost of \$3,005,000, and at a further cost of \$3,700,000 to build boat railways around Priest, Rock Island, Foster Creek, and Mahkin Rapids and Kalichor Falls, etc. It is highly probable, he thinks, that in some localities, perhaps in all, a system of warping lines can be arranged which will enable the boats to surmount the most rapid portions of the current, their own power taking them over on the intermediary water between the successive rapids. He is thoroughly convinced of the possibility of giving satis-

factory navigation throughout nearly the whole course of the Columbia River within our borders.

The report of the Magazine Gun Board was referred to Gen. Benét by the Secretary of War, with directions to make inquiries as to the cost of guns recommended, on what terms they could be manufactured, the responsibility of the parties offering them, etc. No positive action of the War Department as to carrying out the recommendations of the Board on Magazine Arms is likely to be had for some weeks. The Lee, which was named first in order of merit, is manufactured by the Remingtons, and can be supplied in a reasonable number to issue for trial within a month, the complete plant of special tools for its production having been some time ready, as large contracts are pending for that arm. The material changes made in the new model Hotchkiss may not necessitate an entirely new plant, but such a proportion of it as to long delay the production of rifles. We do not understand that the first movement has been made to equip a manufactory for the Chaffee-Reece. This will require at least a year after the capital is raised to pay the cost, and stocking a gun company is no short or easy enterprise. The Winchester Arms Co. claims to be able to turn over to Government its complement of systems in six months. The Spencer-Lee is controlled by Jos. W. Frazer, the well-known gun dealer, of No. 290 Broadway, and a company will be formed for the manufacture of the shot guns. Gen. Benét has opened correspondence with the parties interested, with reference to securing a supply of guns for trial in the Army, in accordance with the recommendation of the board. It will probably be some weeks before a satisfactory reply can be returned to the Secretary, and it will probably be some months before any guns can be furnished for trial out of the appropriation of \$50,000 voted for that purpose. The Spencer-Lee shot gun has excited much interest among Army sportsmen, and Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan has ordered one for his own use. The value of a gun which can be kept at the shoulder while rapidly firing half a dozen or more shots in succession can be readily appreciated. During the visit of the British riflemen to New York a number of Army officers went down the harbor in company with Sir Henry Halford, and the Spencer-Lee shot gun was tried on the trip. Three glass balls fired together in the air were frequently broken by Captain Day, of the 5th Artillery, while they were in the air, using the single barrelled Spencer-Lee. We refer especially to this gun as the latest novelty in arms invention and one having much promise for the future.

In No. III. of Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons series of "Questions of the Day," David A. Wells considers our merchant marine, how it rose, increased, became great, declined and decayed, and inquires into the conditions essential to its resuscitation and future prosperity. "The expulsion of the Moors and Jews from Spain, under Ferdinand and Isabella and their successors," says Mr. Wells, "and the repeal of the 'Edict of Nantes,' which deprived France of her best artisans and industries, have been accepted by all historians and economists as the two most striking and exceptional examples in modern times, of great national industrial disaster and decay directly contingent on unwise and stupid, but at the same time deliberately adopted state policies. It has been reserved for the United States, claiming to be one of the most enlightened and liberal nations of the world, after an experience of nearly three hundred years, since the occurrence of the above precedents, to furnish a third equally striking and parallel example of results contingent on like causes, in the decay and almost annihilation of her merchant marine and ocean carrying trade—a branch of her domestic industry which formerly, in importance, ranked second only to agriculture." Mr. Wells' remedy is to repeal our navigation laws; either allow the importation free of duty of all the materials and stores that enter into the construction of ships, or reduce the tariff; abolish local taxation and compulsory pilotage and reduce the fees for pilotage to those of foreign ports; repeal the tonnage-tax; reduce all expenses connected with the hiring and discharge of seamen, consular charges and the like, to the level or be low those imposed by other nations; reform the tariff, and finally, in lieu of subsidies pay the steamers proper compensation for carrying the mails.

ADMIRAL HENK, in the article from which we quoted recently, considers, as to the Fish torpedo, that we have as yet no experience of that new, malignant, and deceitful weapon, for the published reports of the Russo-Turkish war are so untrustworthy that one can find no opinion upon them. Commenting on the Admiral's letter *Engineering* says: "The high value of artillery

as the primary offensive weapon in ships admits of no question, particularly after such an experience as we have had at Alexandria, where the gun was the only arm which could be employed. The ram and torpedo are effective and deadly weapons, but must be subordinate to the gun, and in this case the former would have been useless, however well our ships may have been supplied with them. It is suggestive to note that Admiral von Henk calls the fish torpedo a deceitful weapon. The Germans have had great experience in its manipulation, and have experimented with it on a large scale; but it would appear that they have not any great confidence in its practical value. . . . It is of no use to make a ship unsinkable if she can be penetrated through and through by the enemy's shells, and the crew and fighting appliances destroyed. The bombardment of Alexandria will lead to a more correct appreciation of the value of armor than has formerly been general; as it is certain that but for what Sir W. Armstrong would call the 'obsolete' armor-plating of our ships, there would have been very many more casualties and much damage done.

"The German admiral takes an impartial, correct, and practical view of the question; and is right in stating—what is after all an unfortunate necessity—that armor-plating is still an effectual defence against the heaviest guns, and consequently indispensable for battle ships."

The City of Yonkers has hastened to celebrate its bi-centennial, having a premonition doubtless that before the time for its tri-centennial comes around it will have been absorbed in its immediate neighbor, New York City, which is fast encroaching upon its borders. At sun rise a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the *Kearsarge*, lying off the city, and among the invited guests who joined in the procession were Commanders W. R. Bridgman and H. L. Johnson, U. S. N. A mass meeting at the Philippe Manor House closed the proceedings of the day. Mayor Swift made a short address. A prayer was offered by the Rev. C. R. Corley; the "Bi-Centennial Ode," by E. T. Hyatt, was sung by a chorus of school children, and an oration was delivered by the Rev. Dr. David Cole, pastor of the Reformed Church, of Yonkers. Dr. Cole's address was a history of Yonkers from its earliest settlement by Adrien Van Der Donck, about 1646, down to the present time. After the oration, the hymn "America" was sung by the audience standing, a benediction was pronounced and the crowd dispersed. At sunset a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the *Kearsarge*, where a reception was held during the afternoon. In the evening there were fireworks in the city and from the *Kearsarge*.

GEN. CROOK's order of Oct. 5 (G. O. 53), which we publish this week, is a notable one in its intent, and shows that he has a full understanding of what is necessary to make Arizona as safe to reside in as the State of New York. He strikes the key note when he says: "Officers and soldiers are reminded that one of the fundamental principles of the military character is, justice to all—Indians as well as white men—and that a disregard of this principle is likely to bring about hostilities, and cause the death of the very persons whom they are sent here to protect. In all their dealings with the Indians officers must be careful not only to observe the strictest fidelity, but to make no promises not in their power to carry out; all grievances, arising within their jurisdiction, should be redressed, so that an accumulation of them may not cause an outbreak. Grievances, however petty, if permitted to accumulate, will be like embers that smoulder and eventually break into flame. There must be no division of responsibility in this matter; each officer will be held to a strict accountability that his actions have been fully authorized by law and justice, and that Indians evincing a desire to enter upon a career of peace shall have no cause for complaint through hasty or injudicious acts of the military."

On successive Sunday evenings during the recent passage of the *Jamestown* from San Francisco around Cape Horn to Newport, papers were read by editors appointed for that purpose whose effort was to beguile the tedium of the long voyage with fun and merriment. These papers have been gathered together in a pamphlet volume of 300 pages, which is issued under the auspices of the *Jamestown* Publishing Company, and is entitled "9—51, or the *Jamestown* Horizon. A weekly record of a cruise around Cape Horn in a man-of-war."

The editors are Lieut. Jacob W. Miller, U. S. N., and Midshipman Charles H. Harlow, U. S. N. Many of the articles are of course of purely local significance, but some of them at least are worth preserving; as

witness the mess table, published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Oct. 7, which made its first appearance, as we have since learned, in the *Horizon*. We find in it also articles on Ship's Logs; The Naval Apprentice System; Personal Hygiene; The Training System; Distribution of Fresh Water on Board Ship, and Some Facts in the History of the *Jamestown*; also the following definitions:

Sundowner.—A nautical term applied by irreverent subordinates to a commanding officer, who, when the ship was anchored at Cherbourg, "desired to give them every opportunity to visit Paris, but they must be aboard every day by sundown."

Fourth Auditor.—A mysterious being in Washington, whose chief pleasure seems to be to direct the pay officer of a vessel to check some amount against the pay of an officer or man who has been overpaid, but who never, by any chance, directs him to allow any one a single cent for being underpaid.

We regret to learn that the enterprising *Jamestown* Publishing Co. find themselves out of pocket in this venture. They are offering for sale at \$1.25 a volume the copies they have on hand, in order to balance their accounts. Copies can be obtained by sending to the editors on board the *Jamestown*.

The *London Times*, of Sept. 21, begins a two-column review of Engineer-in-Chief Wm. H. Shock's work on Steam Boilers, as follows:

"Mr. Shock, of the United States Navy, is the author of a treatise on steam boilers, which, for comprehensiveness and thoroughness of treatment and fullness of illustration, may serve as a model for English engineers. It is at once theoretical and practical. Beginning with chapters on the nature, process, temperature, and products of combustion, and upon the laws of transmission of heat and evaporation, the author subsequently directs the attention of the reader to a consideration of the materials of which boilers are made, and of the principles which should determine their design, construction, and management. His plan of treatment is thus systematic and progressive. The young engineer is taught not only what constitutes an efficient steam generator, but why efficiency results from the observance of certain conditions of form, and the proportional ratios of heating surfaces to water space and steam pressure. There are also chapters on the deterioration of boilers, and upon boiler explosions."

The civil engineers of the Navy are considerably moved by the report that the Navy Regulations now under revision propose to place the Department of Yards and Docks at the Navy-yards in charge of a line officer—that is, the executive of the yard—and make the civil engineer a subordinate. It was supposed that the new edition of the Regulations was simply a rearrangement of the old, with all recent orders embodied. It has always been the practice in framing Regulations for the Navy to let them be done by a mixed board—line and staff—where all interests could be discussed and voted on. The civil engineers, and probably other staff corps, are not relishing the idea of a code of Regulations being prepared by a line officer, and approved by the Secretary of the Navy, without giving them a hearing. From time immemorial it might be said the Yards and Docks Department has been under a civil engineer, even when they were not recognized as officers of the Navy and clothed with high rank, as they now are.

In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of September 9 we stated that "a list of all the officers detailed to duty from their regiments is now on the desk of the Secretary of War, and a conference is to be held some time this week between Secretary Lincoln, General Sherman, Adjutant General Drum and the heads of bureaus, the purpose being to order some of the detailed officers back to their regiments." We have observed various assertions evidently intended to break the force of this statement, but thus far it has received no authorized denial. Our informant writes us concerning it: "For some reason or other the predicted changes have not occurred. That it was contemplated I am certain, but you know how often the authorities have made efforts to send officers who hold soft berths back to their regiments with fruitless results, as those who have influence enough to get them usually have influence enough to keep them. The authorities had the list made out, with the intention of making some changes, but influence was brought to bear against the removals and they changed their minds."

The preparations for the grand Bi-Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia, next week, are in a forward state of preparation. The North Atlantic Squadron, comprised of the flagship *Tennessee*, the *Yantic*, *Kearsarge*, *Alliance*, *Enterprise*, the monitor *Nantucket* and two French men-of-war anchored below Windmill Island this week. On Tuesday morning, Oct. 24, Bi-Centennial Landing Day, the squadron under command of Commodore Cooper, will fire a salute as the ship *Well-*

come, with the Penn party on board, passes Windmill Island on its way to Dock street wharf. A Battalion of U. S. Artillery foot troops with a Light Battery from Gen. Hancock's command are expected, and there is high anticipation that the military and naval display will be a fine one.

No contract has been awarded by the Navy Department to any of the bidders who submitted proposals for building a sewer in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and new proposals are to be invited by advertisement. The lowest bidder under the last advertisement failed to furnish the guarantees usual in such cases, and his bid was so extraordinarily low compared with others, that had the contract been awarded him, failure to perform it was inevitable. In future bidders will be required to file a bond with their bids as well as one on entering into contract. This provision will prevent irresponsible bidders from filing bids at fictitious prices, and will bring to the front responsible parties who are capable of accomplishing what they undertake.

Should General Hunt be promoted to the vacant position of Brigadier General, as is eminently proper, and now seems likely, the following promotions in the Artillery arm will occur:

Lieutenant Colonel George P. Andrews, 1st Artillery, to colonel 5th Artillery.

Major Richard Arnold, 5th Artillery, to lieutenant colonel 4th Artillery.

Captain Abram C. Wildrick, 3d Artillery, to major 5th Artillery.

1st Lieutenant James B. Burbank, 3d Artillery, to captain 3d Artillery.

2d Lieutenant H. H. Ludlow, 3d Artillery, to 1st lieutenant 3d Artillery.

A NOT unusual case has quite recently occurred in New York city, which involved a question of jurisdiction under the 59th Article of War.

The circumstances were these. On the 1st inst. a recruit was enlisted under an alias name and sent to depot. On the 12th, his wife obtained from a Justice of the Special Sessions a warrant for his arrest on the ground of abandonment and failure to support her, which is an offence under the laws of New York, liable to punishment.

The warrant was served on the commanding officer and forwarded to the Secretary of War, who directed the Judge Advocate of the Division of the Atlantic to take charge of the case.

The soldier was not produced in court, the Government contending that it was not a crime for a married man to enlist in the Army, and that no local State law could authorize his punishment for abandonment or failure to support his wife by reason of such enlistment. That public policy also forbids the exercise of any such jurisdiction.

These views were concurred in by the justice who had issued the warrant, which was quashed and the complaint dismissed, when it appeared that the husband was an enlisted private soldier in the Army.

We are glad to learn that there is a larger attendance than ever before of enlisted men and children in the Post Schools, and that the interest in the subject of education has constantly increased among officers and men. Those least interested are officers removed from Army posts, who do not, therefore, have an opportunity to realize the advantages of the schools. Some embarrassment is experienced, we are told, from the fact that under the present system of detailing the best available enlisted men for teachers posts are often left without teachers, and the instruction is not of the best, the teachers being without experience, and many of them imperfectly educated. At a number of posts the enlisted men have formed classes and contributed one dollar for themselves and one dollar for each of their children to hire competent teachers. Quite a number have also been taxed to purchase their own books.

There is complaint, also, that sufficient light is not furnished. For example, at one post which has an average of eighty men at school forty-eight candles were formerly burnt. Now in the same building a single four-candle lamp is allowed. The soldiers are, in many cases, compelled to pay for the lamps by which they read and study. One colonel writes: "I need a school badly for the enlisted men and children; and I should delight to establish a good school, but we have no teachers and no lights."

AN enormous piece of engineering work has been done in the last few years in straightening and deepening (to four metres) the channel of the Danube, and the work still proceeds both upwards and downwards from Vienna.

RECENT DEATHS.

MR. E. DIMMICK, father of Lieut. E. D. Dimmick, 9th U. S. Cavalry, died at his residence in Jersey City October 13 at the advanced age of 74. The remains were taken to Athens, N. Y., for interment. Lieut. Dimmick, lately ordered on recruiting service at Cincinnati, left Jersey City this week for his new station.

We tender our sympathies to Lieut.-Col. Broome, of the Marine Corps, in the bereavement he has sustained in the loss of his only daughter, which occurred at the Brooklyn Navy-yard October 14. The deceased child was eleven years and a few months old, and had been seriously ill for some time. The funeral took place from the Navy-yard October 17 and was largely attended.

The Brooklyn *Engle* says: "She was a very beautiful child and was beloved as few girls of her years ever were. She was born at the Colonel's present residence in the Navy-yard, and was virtually regarded as a daughter by all the Government employees stationed there. By the Marines, no 'daughter of the regiment' was ever more beloved than little Mary. During the close of her illness, which was prolonged, the rugged soldiers met in prayer meetings repeatedly, and sent up their invocations for the recovery of their little friend. Mary's death is traceable to her expertness as a swimmer, which earned for her the name of the 'Little Mermaid.' She went with her nurse to the swimming bath at the Battery during the summer, and in order to gratify the ladies who were present, she gave repeated proofs of her skill. Peritonitis ensued. She fought off death bravely for months together, and to the surprise of her medical attendants. All the brightness of her intellect remained until the end came, and when she knew it was at hand she called her parents to tell them that she was happy, and in their presence with a smile upon her wan countenance, she took leave of all that is earthly for her home in the better world."

THE youngest son of Marshal Ney, Napoleon Henri Edgar Ney, Prince de la Moscowa, died in Paris, France, last week, at the age of seventy years. He studied at St. Cyr and entered the cavalry, was promoted to major and then made, in 1848, a member of the household staff of Louis Napoleon. He was made brigade general in 1856, general of division in 1863, and pensioned in 1871. During his service he was made a grand officer of the Legion of Honor and a Senator of France. He obtained the title of Prince of Moscowa on the death of his brothers.

CAPT. A. E. WOODSON, 5th U. S. Cavalry, has sustained a severe bereavement in the death of his only son and child Guy, a bright youth of fifteen, which occurred at Fort Laramie, Oct. 7, of consumption, the result of pneumonia, contracted some time ago while he was a pupil at the University of Notre Dame, Indiana. Adverting to the sad event, the *Cheyenne Leader* says: "Guy Woodson was a noble, manly boy, and his comrades at school will deeply regret his loss, which entails a sad affliction on his parents and his many friends. His illness lasted but little more than a year, during which time his sufferings were great; but they are ended at last, and his spirit is with the God who gave it. None who remember Guy can realize that in one short year he who was so strong, so full of youthful vigor and high hopes of the future, now lies cold in death. His parents are overcome with grief, and the whole garrison to-day wears a gloomy and sad aspect."

INTELLIGENCE has been received of the death at Madison Barracks, New York, on October 16, of Captain James S. King, 12th U. S. Infantry, the immediate cause of death being inflammation of the brain. Captain King was on sick leave in New York when his regiment came East from Arizona, a few weeks ago, and rejoined it on its arrival at Madison Barracks, but did not survive long to enjoy the quiet of that post. The deceased officer was born in the West Indies, but belonged to New York State. He went out in April, 1861, as a private of a company of the 7th New York, was discharged in June of that year, and in the following July was appointed 2d lieutenant of the 65th New York, promoted 1st lieutenant January 11, 1862, mustered out July 9, 1862, appointed captain 169d New York October 14, 1863, mustered out August 14, 1863, appointed 1st lieutenant 79th New York October 7, 1864, promoted captain July 1, 1865, and mustered out July 14, 1865. On the 11th of May, 1866, he was appointed a 2d lieutenant of the 13th U. S. Infantry, transferred to the 31st Infantry in September of that year, on the unassigned list in 1869, and on the 14th of July of that year assigned to the 12th U. S. Infantry, promoted 1st lieutenant February 7, 1871, and captain January 11, 1881. Captain King leaves a record of long, arduous and faithful service, and his death will be sorely lamented by his comrades of the Army and a host of friends. Adverting to his death, the *Plattsburg Morning Telegram* says: "Captain King's service since he entered the Regular Army has been in almost every portion of the United States, but of late years he has been stationed in Arizona. It is a well known fact that the service in that Territory is the hardest and most wearing on the constitution of any in the whole country. Captain King is the third captain of the 12th who has died within the last three years in consequence of the hardships of service in that inhospitable country. He had the consolation, however, at least, of breathing his last upon his native soil, for he hailed from the State of New York. In his death the service has lost a valuable officer of large experience, and his friends a whole-souled, genial companion, whose society will be missed for many a long year."

REPLY TO GENERAL GIBBON'S LETTER.

The following letter, which appears in the Cincinnati Commercial of September 16, was written, we are informed, by a gentleman who served on Fitz John Porter's staff, and we publish it by request, as we have published the letters of General Gibbon and Col. Moulton, to which it refers:

Colonel Moulton, in his search for light on the Fitz John Porter case, seems at last to have found a point which he hastens to exhibit by publishing in Saturday's Commercial a correspondence with Gen. Gibbon. By this it appears that the judicial mind of Col. Moulton has been shocked at the discovery that Generals Rufus King and Ricketts were members of the court which convicted Porter, when he asserts, the movements of their divisions, on the 28th of August, 1862, "gave up the key to the situation." He also criticizes General King for appearing as a witness before a court of which he was a member. He is willing to concede that General King "was a brave and conscientious officer." He might have added that he was an honorable, truthful, upright man, who, neither as a witness or judge, would swerve a hair's breadth from what he believed to be right under any pressure whatever. And Col. Moulton ought to know that in serving on the court and testifying before it Gen. King simply obeyed orders.

What was the movement of King's Division, which, according to Col. Moulton resulted so disastrously? Late in the afternoon of August 28, 1862, this division was marching from Gainesville to Centerville. Gen. McDowell, the commander of the corps, an hour or two earlier rode forward to find Gen. Pope unconscious of the fact that Jackson's troops were marching from Centerville to Gainesville. About 6 in the evening Jackson's artillery opened from a position on the left of King's column, first on Hatch's brigade and next upon Gibbon's. Gibbon, without waiting for orders, moved forward the 2d Wisconsin regiment to attack, supposing the fire to come from one of the enemy's cavalry batteries. In a moment this regiment was facing a rebel infantry line of battle and staggering under its tremendous volleys. The remaining regiments of the brigade, the 19th Indiana, the 7th and 8th Wisconsin, were quickly brought into action, and soon after two regiments of Doubleday's brigade went to their support. With a heroism unsurpassed in the annals of warfare, these six regiments, with Gibbon's old battery, in all not over three thousand five hundred men, withstood the attacks of the divisions of Ewell and Taliaferro, containing thirty-two regiments of infantry, inflicting upon them a loss of full fifteen hundred men and disabling both division commanders. The battle continued until 9 o'clock, when, the firing having ceased, Gibbon withdrew his line to the pike, but held the field with a skirmish line, and removed all the wounded who could bear it. At midnight the division took up the line of march for Manassas Junction, where it arrived at daylight of the 29th. This march it is claimed by Porter's friends, was the fatal error of the campaign. Who was responsible for it?

After the battle was over Gen. King held a council with his four Brigadiers. His son, Capt. Charles King, in the "United Service Magazine" for April, 1882, gives this account of it: "First to speak was Gibbon, as daring and courageous a soldier as the Army contained, and he was simply vehement in his reasoning. Patrick, Doubleday and Hatch, all gallant soldiers, said their say. Their opinions were well-nigh identical. One and all urged Gen. King to fall back and save his fine division from the imminent destruction that awaited them with the rising sun." In the same article Capt. King quotes from a letter written, evidently during the war, by Gen. Gibbon to Gen. King relating to this movement, from which we make these extracts: "I deem it not out of place to state that the retreat was suggested and urged by myself as a necessary military measure, and that the movement was approved by two others of our Brigadier Generals present at the conference. . . . Having first suggested the movement, and urged it on military grounds, I am perfectly willing to bear my full share of responsibility."

We regret thus to expose Gen. Gibbon to the wrath of Col. Moulton, but the "truth of history" demands it. Gen. Gibbon, in his reply to Col. Moulton's letter, naturally enough makes no special reference to the so-called fall movement of King's division, but calls attention to what he claims to be a fact established before the Schofield Board, that the famous 4.30 P. M. order of Gen. Pope, of August 29, was not delivered to Porter until 6. He fails to give the reasons which induce him to call it an "established fact," though he refers to a despatch which he does not quote, for proof. He also indorses the judgment of the Schofield Board, that Porter would have been fully justified in disobeying the order if it had been received at an earlier hour. This can only be upon the assumption not only that Longstreet was in line with Jackson at that "earlier hour," but that Porter knew it. Will Gen. Gibbon tell us how Porter knew it, when he discovered it, and will he also explain Porter's formation upon the theory that he did know it? Suppose that it was 6 o'clock when Porter received the order, was that a reason for disobeying it? Six o'clock was not too late for Hatch to attack that night along the Warrenton turnpike. It was not too late for Hood to make the counter attack, which resulted in the bloody combat between those divisions. On the preceding day Gen. Gibbon himself found ample time after 6 o'clock to make the fight which won for him and his brigade imperishable fame.

At a special meeting of the Newcastle and Gateshead Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Charles M. Palmer, M. P., one of the leading shipowners of the North of England, lately drew attention to the question of the need of a new canal as a supplement to that of Suez. The Engineer, which warmly advocates the project, says: "There is no room to doubt that the cost of a new canal, even if it ran parallel to and was made like the existing canal, would be very much less than M. de Lesseps' great work. If the cost were less, then the rates charged for passage through the new canal might be much less than those charged on the existing one. The new water-way would therefore get the lion's share of the profit. Few of our readers who are not shipowners can realize the enormous prices now charged by the de Lesseps Company. To make this readily intelligible, we may say that a large steamer will burn from 1,800 to 2,000 tons of coal on the voyage to Australia. This coal will cost from £750 to £1,000 in England; but the passage money which the ship will have to pay for going through the canal will be much more than twice as much. If we include all expenses connected with the engine-room and boiler room of the ship, it will be found that these do not nearly amount to the toll which has to be paid for going through the canal."

RIFLE COMPETITION AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

The following is a completed list of the designated competitors in the rifle competition for the Army prizes at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to commence October 25.

Division of the Missouri.

1. Sergt. G. Bentley, Co. F, 17th Inf.
2. Lieut. Lewis Merriam, 4th U. S. Inf.
3. Private H. Weagraff, Co. K, 14th Inf.
4. Sergt. W. T. Shipp, Co. K, 9th Inf.
5. Sergt. A. W. James, Troop B, 8th Cav.
6. Sergt. G. A. Stanton, Co. E, 7th Inf.
- Lieut. Edward Chynoweth, 17th Inf., alternate.

Division of the Atlantic.

7. Sergt. Joseph Daly, Battery G, 1st Art.
8. 1st Lieut. W. B. Homer, 5th Art.
- 2d Lieut. R. C. Van Vleet, 10th Inf., alternate.

Division of the Pacific.

9. Private A. Harrington, Battery C, 1st Art.
10. Sergt. C. H. Clark, Troop B, 1st Cav.
11. Private D. O'Keefe, Co. B, 21st Inf.
- 2d Lieut. J. Pitcher, 1st Cav., alternate.

Engineer Battalion.

12. Sergt. Barrett.

Corporal Doyle, alternate; making 12 competitors in all, with four alternates, as authorized by G. O. 54, of May 16, 1882, from the headquarters of the Army.

FOREIGN SERVICES.

As the campaign in Egypt has shown the desirability of forming a regiment of mounted infantry, the Army and Navy Gazette proposes to select the West Riding Regiment so as to relieve the War Office of one of the absurdities of the present nomenclature, under which, pending the above consummation, a regiment which does not ride is called a "riding regiment." It is possible that another regiment may be formed for special service in Egypt and India; in that case, it would, of course, be called the East Riding Regiment.

SPEAKING OF Tel-el-Kebir, Broad Arrow says: "The enforced and ominous silence which ensued secrecy; the absolute precision with which the allotted position of each corps was marked out; the advantage taken of every little accessory to final success, from the prohibition of smoking to the black and white signal poles sent in advance, showed a master mind which, having conceived a brilliant idea, left nothing to 'chance,' against which ingenuity and acute intelligence could provide, to challenge the claim of 'fortune' against 'personal merit.'"

A HISTORY OF China, recently published in London, represents that the Chinese were as much interlopers in the region which they now occupy as the Europeans were who first disturbed the Indians in this country and drove them out of their hereditary domain by persistent colonization. They were a small colony of strangers who gradually predominated over the natives.

The Egyptian gunners were taken from a better class of the population than the infantry, and the officers of the artillery, being trained in a school, commanded by an intelligent Frenchman, are decidedly superior to the officers of the cavalry and the line. But all except the black soldiers have had eye-sight. It is difficult to meet an Egyptian soldier whose vision is not more or less defective. Soldiers who can see through rifle sights for a greater distance than a few rods are extremely rare. The eyes of the black troops are much better than those of the fellahs; under the same conditions they make from thirty to forty per cent. more hits on the target than their Egyptian comrades. This superiority is as much due to the negro's nerve, confidence and eagerness to excel as to his better eyesight.

The French army is liberally dealt with in the matter of tobacco. The government, recognizing how universal is the habit of smoking, gives every one of her soldiers, for his ten days of consumption, 100 grammes of smoking tobacco, *tabac de cantine*, for which he is charged only three cents. To provide the soldier with tobacco is considered by some French military authorities as almost a necessity. In Gen. Brack's "Traité des Avant Postes" he insists that the cavalry soldier should cultivate the use of tobacco, as it makes him more alert and indifferent to hunger or thirst. In opposition to this, Dr. Blanchet, an army surgeon, insists that, inquiring into the effects of smoking in the ranks, the illness of many men could be traced to the abuse of tobacco.

The Cornhill Magazine says: "A Papal navy once existed, and its captains and sailors were among the most valiant and skillful of all those who manned and navigated the fleets of the Mediterranean."

A WRITER in the Atlantic Monthly evidently has a poor opinion of the discipline maintained in the Italian army. He says: "A regiment of infantry was coming down the strada. The room directly under mine was occupied by a young English lady, who, attracted by the roll of the drums, stepped out on her balcony just as the head of the column reached the hotel. That the colonel should give the fair stranger a half-furtive salute, in which he cut nothing in two with his sabre, was well enough; but that was no reason why every mother's son in each platoon should look up at the balcony as he passed, and then turn and glance back at her over his shoulder. Yet this singular military evolution, which I cannot find set down anywhere in Hardee's Tactics, was performed by every man in the regiment. That these 1,000 or 1,200 warriors refrained from kissing their hands to the blonde lady shows the severe discipline which prevails in the Italian army. Possibly there was not a man of them, from the colonel's valet down to the colonel himself, who did not march off with the conviction that he had pierced that blue muslin wrapper somewhere in the region of the left breast."

The average cost of native cavalry soldiers in India is \$250 to \$325 in Madras, where the cavalry is horsed and equipped by the State; and \$175 to \$235 in other parts of India, where, as in the old irregular cavalry, the cost of equipment, remounting, etc., is defrayed by the men themselves out of their pay. The total annual cost of a native artilleryman, in like manner, ranged from \$65 to \$105, and that of a native infantry soldier from \$65 to \$95 during the same periods.

The latest conclusion is that neither the coal gas nor the xortine sicative theories will account for the *Dolores* explosion.

THERE is an idea in England of a Latin combination against her interests; and this is strongly prefigured in the Spanish press, which betrays a morose spirit against the old protector of the Peninsula, and a strong desire, when ready to do so with the least risk, to "aggravate" the question of Gibraltar.

FOLLOWING up the example of the ironclad train, so successfully used in Egypt, a number of bullet proof military carriages are being constructed at Woolwich, called "shelter carts," which are destined to be extensively used in future wars. They are similar in appearance to the trench carts, and can be used in carrying entrenchment tools for infantry going into action. On arriving at the front they can be dismounted from the wheels in less than a minute. The iron plates composing the sides are pierced with holes for rifles, so that infantry inside can keep up a constant fire at the enemy, whilst another party of soldiers are at work behind the shelter carts throwing up earthworks.

It is expected that a money grant will be allowed the officers and men of the Egyptian expedition to compensate for losses incurred in the service.

The word "Dettingen" is authorized to be borne on the colors of each regiment of the Life Guards, and also the Royal Horse Guards, in consideration of the battle fought at that place in June, 1743, though it appears that neither of these regiments took active part in the battle.

THE San Francisco Reports says: It is not generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact, that Archibald Forbes favors the use of the "cat" in the army as a discipline enforcer. It seems Archie has been "there himself." When he first joined he was such a "rantin' rovin' laddie" that he had to be "carpeted," or brought before his superior twice. On the last occasion the warrior in charge of the "force" plainly observed: "Forbes, you are now reduced to the ranks, and therefore liable to be flogged for the next offence, and if you come here again, by G—, I'll flog you." From that moment there was not a single report ever made against the hero of the pen and sword.

The Khedive is engaging men in Switzerland for the Egyptian police. Frenchmen and Italians are not eligible. The pay is from \$30 to \$100 a month.

We find the following in the advertising columns of the N. Y. Herald. Is this Arabi Pasha? "Egyptian Pasha, with party Bedouin chiefs, proposes lecturing on 'War,' wants experienced manager with capital. Address Pacha, Herald Office, Philadelphia."

BAKER Pasha has sent in his resignation as aide-de-camp of the Sultan, and without waiting for its formal acceptance has left Constantinople for Egypt, where he is to organize an army for that country. It is expected that he will be able to give employment to the English officers who took service under the Sultan.

THE French Grand Autumn Manoeuvres just concluded have been, despite somewhat unfavorable climatic influences, of a highly satisfactory character. The manner in which a sham fight between the 14th and 15th Corps d'Armee, under Generals Fovier and d'Ariz, was carried out at Valenciennes elicited warm approbation from foreign military critics, and conclusively proves that the enormous sacrifices the French have made of late to reorganize their army is bearing fruit. The last day of the manoeuvres was made the occasion of a grand review in the presence of General Billot, the Minister for War. The various movements were performed with a steadiness and verve that bore striking testimony to the improvement in the French infantry since the days of Sedan. In military music, however, the French are reported to have deteriorated.

A COMMERCIAL traveller named Brookshaw was committed for trial in the Bow street Police Court, London, October 14, for threatening to murder the Prince of Wales unless he received money from him. The threat was made in a letter to Col. Teesdale, equerry to the Prince. The prisoner alleged he served several years in the U. S. A.

General Hood.—A correspondent sends us some interesting reminiscences of the late Gen. John B. Hood, of Confederate fame. He says: "In looking over some papers the other day I came upon the following, copied from a memorandum book of the late Gen. John B. Hood, found by a cadet at West Point three or four years ago. It is his father's direction to him how to get to West Point, and presents to the mind very forcibly the rapid advances that have been made in the facilities for travelling. John B. Hood graduated No. 44 in the class of 1853, so that he must have made the journey to West Point in 1849. I give a true copy: 'John B. Hood, on his way to West Point, will go to Marysville, from Mount —, Montgomery County, Kentucky, in the stage. From Marysville to Pittsburgh in a steamboat, and will stop in Pittsburgh at the Monongahela House, there make inquiries for the office at which he will have to pay his way to Philadelphia. He will take the steamboat from Pittsburgh to Brownsville. From Brownsville he will go in the stage across the mountains to Cumberland. He will change baggage at the Relay House into the train of cars that run to Washington city. From Washington he will go by the cars to Baltimore; from Baltimore he will take the cars to Philadelphia, and from Philadelphia he will go by water in a steamboat to New York, and from there he will go by water to West Point, the place of his destination. Should the river be too low for boating he will then go through Ohio by the way of Chillicothe, and will not go to Pittsburgh, but will arrive at Cumberland, and from there go as above directed. . . . John B. Hood, when he gets to Washington city, will pay to J. J. Greenough, Esq., \$15, and take his receipt to me for the same as being paid by him. At Philadelphia he will pay to G. W. Carpenter the sum of \$10 and 85 cents, take receipt, also at the same place pay to Mr. Gimrig \$125 and have a credit entered on my note for that amount. G. W. Carpenter will go with him to see Gimrig. Total amount John B. Hood carries with him, \$300.85. When John B. Hood arrives at West Point he will make a deposit with the treasurer of the school and have the same entered, according to printed instructions, to his credit.' As everybody knows, young Hood reached West Point, graduated 44 in a class of 62, and was finally distinguished as a Confederate general."

It is stated that the German government intends now to devote its attention to the execution of the project for the construction of the canal connecting the North Sea with the Baltic. Several officers of the general staff have recently visited the districts through which the canal will pass, in order to make inquiries, and the chief of the staff has now been instructed to make a report on its maritime importance.

A REMARKABLE experiment for theoretical purposes was recently made with the long 10.5 centimetre Krupp gun, with which important results have been obtained this year at Meppen. A shot of 4 kilograms weight, about 9 lb., was discharged with a charge of 4 kilograms of powder with a velocity of 915 metres, about 2,745 ft. It was found that at very high velocities the resistance of the air did not continue to increase.

THE NAVY AND THE REVENUE MARINE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

PERHAPS the writer may be pardoned if, as one of many interested in the discussion lately carried on, under the above heading, in the JOURNAL, he calls attention to the anomalous state of affairs existing when officers commissioned by the President are virtually subject to the orders of a clerk appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Union Jack evidently represents the old merchant service element of the revenue marine. The new set of officers, graduates of the revenue schoolship, do not, it is believed, look with the same disfavor upon the proposed transfer to the naval arm, when they can rest assured professional and social equality will be extended to them by their brother officers, who will be quick to recognize the claims of education and refinement. Union Jack can hardly expect the most glib and lubberly of your readers to believe that the young men, who he admits only receive the rudiments and groundwork of their profession on board the *Chase*, will ever become experts in the most exalting of callings by being relegated, after a two years' course on a small bark, to steam cutters carrying little or no sail and seldom off soundings.

OCEAN BLUE.

Another correspondent writes as follows:

"We have read what you wrote about 'revenue marine' service. O. K., we think. We go one better and say the steamboat inspection service ought to be placed under the Bureau of Steam Engineering—not in the Treasury Department—have persons appointed of experience, fitted for the position, which is not so always, I know. 'Union Jack,' we think, has a soft thing in the service. We say if the young men educated at the Naval Academy are not fit to do and dare whatever is required in the revenue marine service, the Academy ought to be abolished. In thinking over the late act, discharging 88 next June after final examination is contestable except to those entering the Academy this year. That is my idea of the act. Congress may change the status, etc., but not discharge without cause. Truly I am no lawyer or a son of one. I notice the Board of Examining Engineers and Medical Examiners at Philadelphia are dissolved. The idea to appoint nine men to pass upon from 15 to 25 cadet engineers annually is enough itself for Congress to take some action. Too much of such doing on land is the great trouble."

AN IDEA IN TACTICS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

MUCH has been said upon the subject of the German infantry company formation, and the company column is now generally regarded as par excellence, the column of attack. In the preface to a translation, by a distinguished English officer, of a German work on field exercises, great advantages are claimed for the large German over the small English company. If this be true with regard to the English company, how much more is it so with regard to our still smaller one, even with its maximum strength.

One has only to study these exercises to fully realize the superiority of the larger tactical unit, in actions conducted on tactical principles. Naturally in the study of foreign exercises, the student has to assimilate his own tactics, as nearly as possible, to the examples given, and to profit at all by such study, must conduct any given exercise entirely by his own drill regulations. In endeavoring to do this an idea presented itself by which a tactical unit at least numerically equal, or nearly so, to the German company, could be created. Take an example given. A regiment (of ours) is marching in "double column;" to follow the German idea, there are two companies advanced, the two rear ones of the column, that is the rear division, the right, furnishing patrols and skirmishers, the left, as support, the column comes in contact with the enemy, of equal strength, the skirmishers engage, the enemy has four companies deployed, we deploy our leading division, or two companies, to reinforce the first two, the company as support having already joined the skirmish line engaged, the enemy now deploys two companies on his right to envelope our left flank, we of course have to meet this, the column having halted as the skirmishers engaged, and in the first place being some distance in rear of them, which distance increases as the skirmishers advance up to say 300 to 500 yards for the main body. Now, with a thousand men to send out one company, our tactical unit here, another there, as they are needed, seems to me to be making several bites of a cherry, besides the number of men is not great enough to influence the action to any extent, and by porportioning out driliets in this way, would prolong it more than desirable; in other words we want something larger than our company, something weightier in an action.

If our division was used as a tactical unit also, or as a formation of manoeuvre, it would answer the purpose, but this is not sanctioned in our tactics in the sense required here. For example, in sending the leading division to support the two companies in advance, it is supposed the whole division is required in one position, yet the two companies are under different leaders, and must be deployed by companies, as they cannot be called a battalion, being, together, an integral part of the regiment. Again, when the movement to take our left in flank is provided for, the two companies have some distance to go, and may be required to change direction, or perform other evolutions, each company under a separate leader, custom would of course place the senior in command, and the responsibility would perhaps rest upon him, but there is the regimental commander directing the action. This detaching two companies to act together happened with one of our regiments on the plains, and it is true the senior company commander directed in his immediate vicinity. My idea is, that if the tactics made the division more of a manoeuvring unit it would better satisfy the demands

of the case. The colonel could then direct the leading, or 1st or 4th divisions to deploy on the left of the engaged line, the 3d division as reserve on the left flank, the 3d division to clear and hold such a height, and so on, and then we would be provided for. I have studied the German tactics, and, while recognizing their merits, still hold that our company and regimental strength and organization is the best one adapted for our service for many reasons, and our tactics, other than the exceptions noted, supply every want felt on the field. Our brigade, numerically, is about the same as the German regiment, and is manoeuvred upon the same basis; the difference is in the company and battalion, our company being less than half the strength of the German, and the number of the companies in our regiment being more than twice that of the German battalion; but with the division also as the tactical unit of the battalion, equally with the company, for all formations, I think we could compare favorably with our German friends.

I send this hoping the idea may be taken up by some one of the many aspirants to the authorship of our coming new tactics.

1st LIEUTENANT.

STAGNATION IN THE ARMY.

AN Army officer, "F. K. U.," contributes to the *Argonaut*, San Francisco, an interesting article on "The Regular Army." He describes the causes which have impeded promotion, and goes on to say:

As a result, we now have a lot of captains ranging between the ages of, in very few instances less than, forty to over sixty years; first lieutenants from thirty to over sixty, and second lieutenants of irregular ages, mostly below thirty-five. It is by officers of these grades that the details of active military duty must be executed, and upon whose efficiency that of the rank and file depends. A captain who has passed the age of forty-five, or a lieutenant that of thirty-five, is not suited to, and is not the best material for, such grade. He is too old. Many officers already realize that they are beyond the period of life at which distinction has usually been gained, and are still subordinates, though all of their mature years have been given to the service of the Government. They know, too, that in the event of a war they would probably be obliged to give way to younger men, having been debarred the benefit of that promotion which had been reasonably expected, and failed to attain such a rank as would enable them to satisfactorily retire. The effect of this stagnation upon younger men must soon become manifest if it is allowed to continue. The young officer joins his regiment full of energy and ambition; his youthful visions of military glory and reputation have not yet been dispelled. But in a few years he discovers that his early manhood is rapidly passing, in perhaps hard frontier service, though without its anticipated compensation, and that the age of thirty is probably passed before the first bar has been placed in his shoulder-strap; while from that to a captain, the length of time is too uncertain to estimate.

The abolition of the purchase system in the British army had caused a similar stagnation in promotion, and an almost identical condition of affairs in this particular that our Army now anticipates. The junior grades were filled by an accumulation of officers of advanced ages; and it became evident that an outlet must be found, or the English officers would fall below the required standard. Parliament appointed a commission, which made a thorough examination of the matter, and returned an exhaustive report upon the subject of promotion and retirement. This resulted in the adoption of new regulations, which went into operation on the first of July, 1881, and were to govern thereafter. By these changes, no lieutenant or captain remains on the active list of his regiment after reaching the age of forty; no major after reaching forty-eight, or other field officer beyond the age of fifty-five.

GERMAN AUTUMN MANOEUVRES.

THE *London Times* gives an account of the German Autumn Manoeuvres, which have attracted less attention than usual because of the interest in the Egyptian war. The operations which were conducted during the last three days of the manoeuvres were exceptionally interesting. The general idea was that an enemy was advancing from the north on Breslau, and that the corps covering that city had orders to intercept and cope with it. The northern corps was under Gen. von Stiehl, while the direction of the southern army had by the special orders of the Emperor been transferred for the occasion to Gen. von Blumenthal, "a strategist who was the valued companion and inspirer of the Crown Prince, in the campaigns of 1866 and 1870." With reference to the use made of cavalry, it would appear that that arm had been mainly utilised for reconnoitring and flanking duties. The *Times* correspondent expresses his opinion that the genius of the Germans does not adapt them for being war horsemen of the very highest order, as they want that dash and lightning swiftness of perception without which no mounted force can be called perfect. He also objects to the smallness and want of condition of the horses, although excellent work is got out of them. The manoeuvres of the last few years have offered little that is entirely new in infantry tactics, but have proved that the Germans themselves are consummate practitioners of the military art, as developed by the range and destructiveness of modern arms of precision. The *Times* correspondent concludes his observations as follows: "The general impression left upon an observer by these manoeuvres could not well be more favorable. Few, if any, I should say, of the foreign officers who witnessed the parade and the evolutions of the 5th and 6th Corps will be able to resist the conviction that if the German army, as a whole, be judged by these two large component parts of it, it is not very far from perfection as an instrument of war. On the continent of Europe, its fighting power must still

be feared by neighbors who hate the proud and solid empire which it guards, as its institutions must be copied by those nations which are minded not to lag behind in the race for perfection in the science and art of destruction and defence."

MACHINE GUNS IN EGYPT.

DURING the bombardment of Alexandria the *Condor* practically demonstrated the value of machine guns. Ships of the *Condor* class not being supplied with these arms, Lord Charles Beresford applied to Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour to be allowed to borrow a Nordenfeldt gun from one of the ships present, and the request having been granted, one of the *Invincible's* machine guns was sent on board the *Condor* previous to the bombardment. Lord Charles Beresford had this gun mounted in his foretop, the little 6 pounder boat gun he sent up into the maintop, while the rocket tube was lashed to the bowsprit. These kept up a rapid fire while the fort was engaged, the machine gun firing right into the embrasures. Its volleys, delivered in quick succession, visibly inconvenienced the Egyptian gunners, who became more and more demoralized the oftener the works around them were struck, as was seen by the fact that as long as the fire from the tops was kept up, the enemy hid himself, and appeared only when a lull occurred in the firing while fresh ammunition was being procured. All this time the pivot gun kept pounding away. The arrival of the other gunboats to support the *Condor* brought the action to a close. The fort was struck so often that the Egyptian gunners seldom dared expose themselves. To this is to be attributed the fact that the *Condor* escaped without once being hit. The demoralization of the Egyptians was complete, and was mainly attributable to the storm of machine gun bullets thrown into the embrasures from the foretop of the *Condor*. The *Chalouf batue* has attracted a good deal of attention, and it has been doubted whether so many Egyptians could have been killed and wounded without any loss to us; but the fact is that they were mowed down by the machine guns of the vessels in the Canal. The poor devils had not a chance, and they were caught *en flagrant delit* on the flank, without guns or cover, and were "bowled over" like rabbits.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

ACCORDING to the *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung* (Berlin, September 13), the Vulcan Company, of Gralow, has lately launched the first large Transatlantic steamer ever built in Germany. She is for the Hamburg Steamship Company. This is considered to be a great advance for the German shipbuilding interest, vessels of this class having hitherto always been purchased abroad. The Vulcan Company has already built a number of war vessels, both for the German and other Governments.

GREAT discontent exists in the English navy because Admiral Seymour was conspicuous by his absence at the ceremony and cortege attendant on the Khedive's re-entry in state into the capital of Egypt. It was remembered at the War Office that Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour holds a superior rank to Sir Garnet Wolesey, and that his appearance on the scene would necessitate the Lieutenant General playing second fiddle to the Admiral, so he was politely requested to keep out of the way and allow Sir Garnet Wolesey to pose before the world as the chief figure in the pageant organized to impress the Egyptians with a sense of England's might. Those who ordered the ceremony assigned to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught his proper place in it, beside the Khedive. There were left Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, Lieut. General Sir Garnet Wolesey and Sir Edward Malet to be provided with places in the cortege. But there were only two vacant seats in the Khedive's carriage. By right, one of these should have been assigned to Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour; but that would have necessitated Sir Garnet Wolesey or Sir Edward Malet riding in the second carriage.

"If experience has taught us one lesson more convincingly than another," says the *London Army and Navy Gazette*, "it is the importance of mounted infantry. That importance is especially great in a war such as that through which we have just passed. Of this fact, those who have studied Dessaix's operations in Egypt at the close of the last century must or ought to have been fully aware, yet even the small force of this description was, as it were, grudgingly formed, and an attempt has been made to show that they can always be exterminated after the commencement of hostilities. We believe that such a force can be expanded, but we insist on the necessity of keeping up permanent cadres."

REFERRING to the statement that the English Admiralty have resolved to build ironclads equally as powerful as the Italian *Duilio* and *Dandolo* and the four other large ships building, and it being well known that the French government intends to keep pace with that of England, the Austrian press is much exercised at the thought that the three fleets of England, France, and Italy will command the Mediterranean. The English fleet has done so for the last century. But the question which appears the most to interest naval and military circles in Austria is whether France will join Italy or England. It is very generally hoped throughout Austria that Italy will join England, and that France will remain isolated. The correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing from Vienna, says that, "While the Cabinet at Rome is still postponing the nomination of an Ambassador at Paris, and while fresh incidents in Tunis are estranging Italy and France, the Italian press is unanimously declaring that the sympathies of the country are with England. Will England appreciate the value of this plebiscite of public opinion, or will she become the ally of M. Gambetta? This is what people ask in the presence of imminent complications."

OFFSETTING OVER PAYMENTS AGAINST LONGEVITY CLAIMS.

The following decisions of the Second Comptroller involve a question that has arisen in regard to offsetting over payments heretofore made against claims for difference on account of longevity increase:

CASE OF COL. WAGNER SWAYNE.

On the 25th of July, 1866, Col. Swayne, being then a Major General of Volunteers, was appointed Colonel of the 45th U. S. Infantry, and on the 10th of September, 1866, he accepted the appointment and took the oath of office. From the time of his acceptance of the appointment as colonel to the 31st of August, 1867, when he was in terms mustered out of the service as Major General of Volunteers, Col. Swayne continued to draw the pay of a Major General of Volunteers, and a question arises whether the Government is entitled to set against the amount due him as percentage increase on his retired pay, so much of the pay received by him as Major General for the period above named as in excess of the pay of a colonel.

Upon the examination of his accounts I was in doubt whether he was entitled to receive the higher rate of pay during the period referred to, and requested a reference of the matter to the Attorney General, hoping to obtain his opinion on the question whether the position held by Col. Swayne entitled him to receive the higher rate of pay.

But the Attorney General being under the impression that the accounts of Col. Swayne had been settled by the accounting officers, and that the payments were made to him under their direction or with their approval, expressed the opinion that the settlements between Col. Swayne and the accounting officers in the matter of his pay as a Major General of Volunteers, are conclusive upon the Executive Departments of the Government, and for that reason he considered it not necessary to express an opinion upon any other point in the case.

There has been no such settlement of the accounts of Major Swayne, and the rule that payment made under mistake of law cannot be recovered, is consequently not applicable in this case. Illegal payments made by paymasters on accounts that have not been settled are chargeable to the paymaster in the first instance, and are proper matters of charge against the party to whom the payment was illegally made. Hence the original question whether Col. Swayne was entitled to receive the higher rate of pay remains to be decided.

I still look upon it as doubtful whether the formal acceptance of the position of colonel raised a technical barrier to his right to be paid as major general while acting in that capacity after the acceptance, and with much hesitation I conclude that the doubt should be resolved in favor of the claimant.

CASE OF CAPT. EUGENE A. BANCROFT.

SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 18, 1882.

Hon. O. Ferris, Second Auditor:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, inviting special attention to the enclosed statement of the claim of Captain Eugene A. Bancroft, U. S. A., for difference of pay on account of service increase.

Your enclosed statement of the amount remaining unpaid on that account is believed to be correct, but the items set forth in the enclosed statement of over-payments should be set against the amount due him on account of service increase.

It is claimed on his behalf that his accounts have been settled by the accounting officers and the opinion of the Attorney General, of date August 29, 1882, to the effect that settlements between a claimant and the accounting officers are conclusive upon the Executive Department, is cited as applicable to these accounts.

If a settlement had been made between Captain Bancroft and the accounting officers, including the payments above referred to, the language of the Attorney General would apply to this case, and should a case arise involving the effect of a previous settlement between the Government and a claimant, it will be important to consider the case of *McElrath v. The United States*, in which it was held by the Supreme Court that the claimant, by applying for an additional payment, had opened the whole subject. That point does not arise in this case, because, although the accounts of the paymaster, who made the overpayments, have been settled, no settlement has been made with Captain Bancroft.

The payments were made by a paymaster upon claims that had not been audited, and both the paymaster and Captain Bancroft became liable, severally, for the amounts overpaid.

The paymaster was the agent of the Government for the purpose of paying the amounts actually due, but his authority was limited to those amounts, and as was said by this office in *Col. Swayne's case*: "Illegal payments on accounts that have not been audited are chargeable in the first instance to the paymaster, and are proper matters of charge against the party to whom the payment was illegally made." The paymaster and the party receiving the overpayment being severally liable in such case, the Government may proceed against either, at its option, and the party sued cannot set up in defense that the Government ought to have proceeded against the other party.

The claim of the Government against Capt. Bancroft is not based on any privilege between him and the paymaster; it arises from his having received public money that he was not entitled to receive, and whether he received it through the paymaster or through some other instrumentality is merely an incidental matter that does not affect his liability: he has no pecuniary interest in the mode the Government may see cause to adopt in dealing with its agent; he is not party or privy to any contract or obligation existing between the Government and its agent, and until the money shall be returned to the Treasury he cannot be affected by any settlement to which he is not party that has been or may be made between the Government and the paymaster.

As his account has never been settled by the accounting officers, the Government is not estopped from recovering the sums that have been overpaid to him, and the overpayments should be set against the amount due him on account of service increase.

Very respectfully,
W. W. URWON, Comptroller

*This is an amended report of this decision which appeared in the JOURNAL of Oct. 7.

THE JEANNETTE INQUIRY.

LEUT. JOHN W. DANENHOWER, U. S. N., was examined by the *Jeannette* board this week. He joined the vessel at Havre, July 7, 1878, and went with her to San Francisco, where he superintended the repairs and alterations, which he described in detail. The work was first done in every particular. He adds: "Two men were constantly on board who were looking out for our interests. These were Stephens, a practical and thorough ship carpenter, who was lost with Lieutenant Chipp's party, and Jack Cole, a blacksmith, who returned with me from Siberia and is now in the insane asylum. Both of these men were special employees of Mr. Bennett, and I frequently availed myself of the valuable practical suggestions of Mr. Stephens. The authorities at the yard, on their part, afforded us every facility." On the 23d of April, Lieut. Clipp arrived and the vessel was turned over to him.

Witness was asked: "What was your opinion of her spars, as to strength and also as affecting her sailing qualities?"
Answer:—The spars were all right as to strength; I thought she should have been repaired, because she would not tack under sail alone. Witness then described the rig of the *Jeannette*, which was that of a barkentine, with patent rolling topsails.

Witness thought the *Jeannette* was made as strong as it was possible to render her, and that the deviations from the recommendations of the first board were improvements and added to her strength; he thought he knew who was responsible for these deviations, but did not care positively to state. The question was not pressed, though the impression was given that the deviations were at the instance of Capt. De Long.

Witness thought the model of the *Jeannette* was not suited to Arctic cruising. The clipper build, with flare outside and keel

bottomed, would, in the opinion of witness, be better, because the ice would shove under and lift the vessel better than if she were wedged shaped. In describing the model of the *Jeannette* Lieut. Danenhower said:

"She was a single frame vessel and lightly built. Her greatest breadth was at the forechambers, just about the foremast. From that point to near the mainmast she had a very full underwater body. She was very much cut away fore and aft, and her sides tumbled home slightly from above the water line. Her stern was not protected by iron straps as was the case with her bow."

Lieut. Danenhower was questioned relative to the general management of the *Jeannette* after entering the Arctic Ocean, and, continuing his narrative, sketched the progress of the ship from day to day. The course was north and west till September 2, when pack ice was met. From this date for several days the course was north and east. After meeting the ice either Captain De Long, Mr. Dunbar (the ice pilot), or witness was in the crow's nest upon the lookout for leads in the pack. On September 4 Herald Island was sighted. The ship continued to work through the pack west and northwest until September 7, when there was a sudden fall of more than 30 deg. in the temperature, and new ice began to form. No further progress could be made after this, and in a few days the ship went into winter quarters.

Witness then described the preparation which were made to insure the safety and comfort of the ship's company, and to facilitate their escape if compelled at short notice to abandon the ship. During September and October the ice was comparatively quiet, but early in November great pressing and ramming took place. The winter routine was put in force November 1. At 7 A. M. all hands were called and the galley fires were lighted; at 9 A. M. breakfast, fore and aft. At 11 A. M. all hands were ordered out on the ice for exercise till 1 P. M., and the quarters were ventilated. Dinner was served fore and aft at 3 P. M., and the galley fires were extinguished. At 7 P. M. tea was served, made from water obtained from the condensers, which it was found necessary to keep in operation all the time. This routine was pursued with very little of interest to break its monotony until November 24. On that day, during a southwest gale, the ice opened and the vessel floated for nine hours, when she was again shut in the pack, and it was impossible to make progress in any direction. This was the final freeing-in of the ship. She was constantly subject to ice pressure, but stood it well, and nothing of interest occurred during the rest of the year 1879.

An attempt to reach Herald Island in September, 1879, to deposit records was prevented by a belt of open water, and was not renewed with boats because of the uncertainty of their base of operations, the ship's position constantly changing.

Witness was asked in regard to the diet of officers and men at this time, and replied that a daily routine was observed, and in further reply gave the bill of fare for each meal, which included canned meats, canned vegetables, canned fruit, bear or seal meat twice a week during most of the cruise, soft bread for breakfast and supper and hard bread for dinner, coffee for breakfast and dinner, tea for supper, with an allowance of one ounce of butter per day for each man. The men had the same allowance as the officers; there was no stint in the allowance of hard bread. The provision estimates for the ship were made on the basis of three pounds of solid food per day each for thirty-three persons for three years' service. A large quantity in excess of this estimate was put on board. A considerable quantity of the canned goods furnished by Leggett and Co., of New York, turned out badly and had to be condemned, some of it before the ship left Mare Island. The flour, bread, coffee, tea, sugar, butter, and such articles were very good.

In September, October and November it was found that the expenditure of provisions by actual gross weight was from six to seven pounds per day for each man; Capt. De Long acted on the principle of giving every man all he wanted to eat; witness did not believe it was Capt. De Long's intention to winter in the ice, and thought it should be taken into consideration in this connection that two whalers were beset in the ice at the same time, to the southward of the *Jeannette*; apparently Capt. De Long's object in entering the pack was to force his way to Wrangell Land, as he regarded it (the lead) as an opening between the Siberian and American packs. Capt. De Long told witness his purpose was to explore Wrangell Land and the Siberian Sea; that the possibility of reaching a high latitude depended upon the continuity of the coast line to the northward, as having land for a base was one of the first principles of Arctic exploration; Capt. De Long never consulted with witness or told him why he changed his plan in entering the pack. Witness put in evidence an original letter from Capt. De Long addressed to himself previous to the sailing of the *Jeannette* from England to San Francisco, in which the writer states: "It is our intention to attack the Polar regions by way of Behring's Straits."

"Judging from the experience of the whalerships and that of the *Jeannette* herself," Lieut. D. said, "the chances of getting free after once being beset in the ice, such as is usually found off Wrangell Land, are very slight. Fifty-six whaling vessels have been beset in the ice and lost since June, 1871."

Witness was asked: "Do you know of anything in the management of the *Jeannette* which subsequent experience proved prejudicial and which could have been avoided?"

His reply was: "It is a question of judgment which is called for by the court, and when I embarked on the expedition I was to abide by the judgment of the commander, and I do not wish to open my judgment to the judgment of the commander or others unless it is absolutely required of me."

The court was then cleared for consultation.

After a half hour's conference the doors were reopened and witness was asked: "Are there any material facts relating to the management of the *Jeannette* coming within your own knowledge which you have not stated?"

A. No, sir.

Q. At the time the *Jeannette* entered the ice-pack was it, in your opinion—at that time—with a fair prospect of forcing her way through and reaching the land? A. At the time, or during the time, we were entering the pack I could not and did not form a positive opinion; I would not care to give my opinion without having been in the crow's nest to get a full view of the situation; when the captain came down on deck it was very foggy and I did not go aloft.

In reply to further questions witness sketched the daily occupations and amusements of the officers and men during their imprisonment in the ice-pack. Each person was provided with a rifle and hunting was encouraged. Football and foot races on the ice were often indulged in. The dog teams were hitched up and frequent short excursions were made. Musical instruments were furnished and musical and dramatic entertainments were gotten up; cards and other games were also supplied to the men.

Witness stated what he knew personally of the events of June 12 and 13 attendant upon the loss of the *Jeannette*.

"During the first year in the ice meteorological observations were taken hourly by specially detailed officers; observations were also made upon the state of the clouds and their movements, the direction of the wind and the general character of the weather, and upon the condition of the ice; the astronomical observations were those of the sun, moon and stars by artificial horizon for latitude, longitude and time, and lunar observations and eclipses of Jupiter's satellites for chronometer errors. Soundings were made and the temperature of the sea water ascertained both at the surface and at various depths by a Millar Caselle thermometer; specimens of the water were examined and its specific gravity determined; the dredge was hauled for specimens of the bottom and of the animal life existing there and these with other specimens were turned over to the naturalist and taxidermist; bears, seals and birds were carefully examined, their stomachs, especially, to gain all possible knowledge of their habits and of the food obtained by them in the Arctic regions; the sounding were made with the ordinary line, and specimens from the bottom were brought up in a sand pump; and a hole was always kept open through the ice for that purpose."

ADVISES from Hong Kong, of September 15, say: The Chinese government is about to request that certain intelligent lads be admitted to the Naval and Military Academies of the United States. Li Hung Chang, when called from the exclusion of mourning for his mother to supervise the Korean business, stopped on his way from Tientsin at Chefoo in order to have an interview with United States Minister Young.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, Oct. 20, 1882.

Engineer Robinson, U. S. N., has been visiting his Newport friends.

Prof. Spencer F. Baird is the guest of his brother-in-law, Capt. C. O. Churchill, U. S. A.

Some alterations are to be made to "Snug Harbor," Commodore C. H. Baldwin's summer residence on Bellevue avenue.

Paymaster Hobbs and wife left here on Saturday on a brief visit to their friends in Maine. Mr. Hobbs will return here before reporting for duty on board of the *Junata*. Lieut. Alexander has returned to his duties at Fort Adams.

The United States launch *Rocket*, attached to the training squadron, has broken down.

Lieut. W. Maynard, U. S. N., will occupy cottage No. 3, at the Torpedo Station, where he is to be the instructor in fuzes.

The remains of Mrs. Hoff, the widow of the late Admiral Hoff, were taken to New York Friday night, and they were accompanied by her son, Commander W. B. Hoff, U. S. N., and wife. Mrs. Hoff and her daughter-in-law arrived here on the day previous to the tragic event for the purpose of meeting the son and husband, who had arrived from a six months' cruise as commander of the U. S. training ship *Portsmouth*. Mrs. Hoff, who was subjected to heart disease, died very suddenly.

Commodore Luce went to Boston on Friday, and on the following evening he started for Washington.

The *Portsmouth* arrived off Goat Island Friday from her anchorage off Conanicut Park. Admiral Porter visited the vessel upon her return, and was received with the customary salute.

Ensign Almy, who was obliged to leave the *Portsmouth* at Gibraltar on account of illness, has recovered and reported for duty at this place.

The U. S. steamer *Despatch* left here on Friday for New York, with Admiral Porter on board.

The U. S. Fish Commission steamer *Fish Hawk* arrived here last week from Wood's Hole, where she has been under the direction of Commissioner Baird. On Monday she left Bristol for Washington. At Bristol she took on board two of the Herreshoff launches for the use of the Fish Commission's work.

L. P. Noron, one of the *Jeannette* survivors, has arrived at his home in Fall River, where he met with a hearty reception.

At the Congressional election next month the taxpayers of this city will have an opportunity to say whether they will vote money for a statue to the memory of Commo. Oliver Hazard Perry or not. The State voted a certain amount, provided the city raised the remainder of the sum needed. Without doubt an affirmative vote will be cast, and something else besides a simple, plain and unpretending granite shaft will mark the last resting place of the hero of the battle of Lake Erie.

On Friday Admiral Porter visited the *Portsmouth*, in company with Mrs. Porter and her daughter, Mrs. Logan, Miss Barnes, and Commander Greene, in command of the *Despatch*, and presented three medals, as follows: The Farragut medal for seamanship to 1st class boy McKegney; the Admiral Theodoros Bailey gold medal for gunnery to 1st class boy Krepps; third medal for gunnery to 1st class boy McFadden. The Admiral made a short speech which pleased the boys, and showed them that in him, as well as in Commodore Luce, they had a good friend. The annual exercises of the squadron will not take place until the return of the *Sarcoga* and *Janestown*, and upon that occasion other medals, etc., will be presented, as was done last year.

The Gen. Warren Fund has reached \$14,000. Among the subscribers to the fund were: C. L. Young, of Boston, who gave \$1,000; Gen. J. H. Van Allen, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Gen. G. W. Cullum, U. S. A.; Commodore Temple, U. S. N.; Commodore Baldwin, U. S. N.; Major Theo. K. Gibbs, Major L. S. Bent, Gen. James H. Wilson, W. S. Wells, Col. G. R. Fearing, Dr. J. T. Agnew, Col. J. M. Davis, U. S. A.; Gen. Richard Coulter, Gen. Watts de Peyster, Col. Charles E. Blunt, U. S. A.; Gen. M. R. Morgan, U. S. A.; Gen. G. S. Curtis, Col. J. S. Rosengarten, A. S. Patterson, Capt. Edward McGuire, Col. L. L. Langdon, U. S. A.; Gen. Hiram Duryea, G. F. Tyler, Prof. and Mrs. William Gamwell, Col. Theo. Lyman, W. Amory, E. Schesbrough, Mrs. S. H. Green, Mrs. F. W. Weld, W. G. Weld, John T. Coolidge, Geo. M. Barnard, Mrs. Fred. W. Stevens, Charles Amory, A. A. Low, J. N. A. Griswold, Mrs. Emma Rogers, John Foster, Samuel Johnson, Gen. F. T. Locke, Mrs. Edw. King, Miss C. L. Wolfe, Henry G. Marquand, Augustus Schell, Thomas Mott, E. R. Reynolds, Morris K. Jessup, Fairman Rogers, Julius Bien and Co., Chas. P. Herring, L. C. Ledyard, W. H. Lewis, Geo. W. Wales, Mrs. S. M. Pratt, Harry Ingersoll, Mrs. E. U. Coles, Seth B. French, C. G. Roebeling, David King, Col. Chas. T. Gant, W. C. Rives, Rev. Dr. Forsyth, Charles Frederick, R. G. Renssen, Mrs. E. T. Potter, C. H. Russell, C. C. Baldwin, Wm. R. Travers, Prof. E. W. Bass, Geo. F. Parkman, Nathan Appleton, Theo. G. Ellis, R. W. Emmons, Mrs. F. D. James, Geo. H. Norman, Bobt. Struther, W. W. Swan, J. H. Woods, G. D. Rosengarten, and Edmund Tweedy.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FORT RENO asks: Would you please inform me through your paper who the proper person is to apply to for information in regard to the police force at Washington, D. C., and oblige?
ANSWER.—Either to the Chief of Police or one of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Major Garrett J. Lydecker, of the Corps of Engineers, is the Army Commissioner.

MARINE asks: What are the qualifications of an applicant for a commission in the U. S. Marine Corps? Who are the Board of Examiners? Are West Point graduates appointed to the corps? What is the pay and allowances in said corps? ANSW.—Hereafter all appointments to the Marine Corps must be made from the graduates of the Naval Academy. Late act making appropriations for the naval service, approved Aug. 5, 1882.

SOLDIER asks: If a soldier serves his enlistment and receives his discharge without character from his company commander, and enlists again as a recruit under an assumed name, is he entitled to discharge, or will he be discharged if he applies for it? ANSW.—He is certainly not "entitled" to it, even if he exposes his own acts and asks a discharge in consequence, but if the facts become known he may be discharged for having enlisted under false pretences. It would be a matter for the decision of the War Department as to what disposition should be made of him.

A DESPATCH of October 18, from Alexandria, states that recruiting for the new Egyptian army has begun. The total effective strength will be 12 battalions of infantry, 2 of mounted infantry, 2 of garrison artillery, 2 squadrons of cavalry, each 400 strong; 6 batteries of artillery, with 100 men and 4 guns to each; 100 engineers, a transport and ambulance corps of 300 men, and 2 regiments of gendarmerie, numbering 700 men each. There is under consideration a proposal favoring the importation of coolies to replace natives as army servants.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE INTERNATIONAL RETURN RIFLE MATCH.

A meeting of the committee on the International Return Rifle Match took place in the office of the National Rifle Association on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 19. Gen. E. L. Molineux, the President of the Association, was in the chair, and Col. Litchfield, Bodine, Story, Cowperthwait and Mr. Seabury were present. The main subject under discussion was the framing of a request to the British National Rifle Association for the concession of the following points, without which the American Team considers itself severely handicapped in the coming contest:

1. The use of wind gauge on rear sight.
2. The use of the modified barleycorn sight as approved by the War Department in 1879, now in use by the Regular Army and by the National Guard of the United States.
3. That enlistments on or before January 1, 1883, shall make National Guardsmen eligible to membership on the team.

It was resolved to put a request to this effect in the strongest and most urgent terms before the National Guard of Great Britain.

Col. Bodine requested that the proposal made during a former meeting of the committee to purchase ten Medford Deely Edge rifles for use of the American team be laid on the table for the present until the question of the furnishing of a suitable rifle by American makers should be finally decided, and discussion on this question was at once cut short by a "corker" from Col. Litchfield to the effect that he was sure there would be no necessity of calling British rifles into requisition, as he had satisfactory reasons for stating that a suitable American gun could and would be provided without doubt, upon which the matter was at once laid upon the table, and the meeting adjourned.

It would be well to state here that although about \$1,000 was left in the treasury of the Association after defraying the expenses of the late match at Creedmoor, this sum is entirely inadequate for the preparations of the coming return match, and that further contributions are still very necessary and desirable.

CREEDMOOR.

The following is the result of the matches shot on Wednesday, Oct. 18, a decidedly unfavorable day for shooting and attendance:

International Military Practice Match—C.R., 800, 900, and 1,000 Yards.

F. Stewart	16	12	17	5-50
J. B. Dennet	29	19	7	Retired.
Lieut. Farrelly	0	22	26	7-55
N. D. Ward	24	25	9	0-58
A. B. Van Housen	25	26	18	0-69
G. W. Munson	29	23	13	10-75
J. Smith	32	31	22	25-110
T. J. Dolan	34	29	26	15-104

Rapidity Match—200 Yards.

Lieut. Alby	17	shots-60
Lieut. Alby	16	shots-62
Lieut. Alby	12	shots-34
Lieut. Alby	14	shots-41
Mr. Smith	8	shots-22
W. R. Horton	4	shots-15

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Col. Emmons Clark.—The end of the second week of the drill season, Friday evening, Oct. 13, still found the companies engaged in preparatory exercises for the beginning of the drills in the school of the company. Although we had no report of their performances in last week's JOURNAL, yet we had witnessed them on various occasions, and it gave us pleasure to notice the thoroughness with which instruction was given in each case and the attention and steadiness exhibited by the men even this early in the drill season. Attention was given to the minutest details, and a thorough inspection of the dress and accoutrements of the men, with careful correction wherever necessary, preceded each drill which came under our notice. Drills were partly with and partly without arms, the most primitive movements only being gone through, and these, if the protracted rest during the summer and the access of many new men to the ranks is taken into consideration, were very creditably executed, promising excellent results at the end of the season. Attendance was satisfactory, varying from 24 to 40 files.

On Monday, Oct. 16, the beginning of the third drill week, drills in the school of the company began with Companies G, Capt. Abrams, and D, Capt. Kipp. The former was the largest, having a front of 28 files, and did some very handsome work. The attendance in Capt. Kipp's company fell somewhat behind that of G, although the movements executed were highly creditable.

On Tuesday evening Capt. D. Appleton's company (F) carried off the honors both in regard to performance and attendance, presenting a front of 32 full files in the large drill hall besides the recruit squad in the company drill room. When the roll had been called and the company turned over in a prompt manner, the captain made a thorough inspection, and then executed several marches in column of fours and line, formations of line on the right and left, etc., as a preliminary warming up, and then proceeded to the manual of arms by the numbers, during which the men were attentive and steady. On this occasion, as well as on previous ones, we particularly watched the behavior of the men, and it gives us pleasure to state that we have not noticed any foundation for the statement that men in the 7th were unsteady and unsoldierly in ranks, which is said to have recently been made.

When the manual was concluded the command for formation of column of fours from column of files was given and well executed, after which the company performed a march with several changes of direction in column of fours, and then formed line. A series of very handsome marches in company front, with wheels about by fours at each end of the hall, were next executed, the company occupying nearly two-thirds of the width of the hall. The line in each case was perfectly straight and unbroken, and step and bearing of men very soldierly.

Having broken again into column of fours and marched for some distance, the command on right into line was given, each four arriving promptly and precisely in its place, but the carry arms on halting in some of the fours showed some lack

of unanimity. Arms were then stacked and the men marched out of the room by the 1st sergeant in a perfectly military manner. There is great enthusiasm in this company on the subject of rifle practice, 51 men having voluntarily fired on Tuesday evening before the beginning of the drill, and at its conclusion a large number went again down to the range for practice.

Captain Rhoad's Co. E presented a front of sixteen double files besides the recruit squad. We did not notice the manual, but witnessed the following marching manoeuvres. The company was in single rank. March in column of fours was well performed with correct distances and step, a remark which also applies to the various marches in line, although in a few instances there were signs of wavering in the centre. Several obliques both in line and column of fours require no criticism, and wheels into line by fours were generally executed without loss or gain of distance. There were some wheels in company front very well performed, while in a few instances the alignment was broken which necessitated the application of the correcting voice of the captain. As in Company F, the manoeuvres did not offer much variety, and if a few marches by the flank in column of fours and to the rear in line are mentioned the programme of the evening is about exhausted.

Both companies did well, and no actual blunder was made in either.

Captain Steele, of Co. B, in company order No. 8, of October 14, states as follows: The season of rifle practice at Creedmoor having closed, the commandant takes this opportunity to congratulate the company on its splendid record, which is as follows: Marksmen, 87; 1st class, 11; 2d class, 3; 3d class, 0. Total, 101. This is the greatest number of marksmen ever obtained by any company in the National Guards, and should be a matter of pride to every member of the second company.

EIGHTH NEW YORK.—Colonel George D. Scott.—The 8th went to Creedmoor, on Thursday, October 12, for second rifle practice and managed to produce the very creditable number of 43 marksmen. Colonel Scott was on the range, but not in command, Lieut. Col. Schilling having charge of the affair.

The following are the names of marksmen and their scores at 200 and 500 yards:

Co. I.—Captain A. C. Baxter, 19, 23-45.
Co. H.—Capt. J. H. Balston, 12, 17-29.
Co. D.—Lieut. S. Steinger, 16, 12-28; Capt. Geo. Gusto, 17, 14-31.

Ord. Sergt. T. R. Murphy, 21, 17-38; Hospital Steward T. E. Frazer, 18, 7-25; Left Gen. Guide U. H. McClenahan, 14, 14-28; Sergt. Major S. B. Howe, 18, 9-27.

Co. B.—1st Sergt. T. M. Young, 14, 15-29; Priv. A. McLaughlin, 9, 20-29; W. Gordon, 17, 8-25.

Co. C.—Corps. A. Shaw, 19, 14-33; C. D. Durbee, 16, 20-36; Pvt. H. Donniss, 13, 19-32.

Co. D.—Corps. G. W. Anderson, 18, 10-28.

Co. E.—Sergt. J. A. Dunn, 17, 12-29; Pvt. W. H. Miller, 12, 21-33.

Co. F.—Sergt. J. Hunt, 15, 14-29; Priv. Thomas, 12, 15-27; F. Longhlin, 11, 17-28; J. Fagart, 16, 14-30; E. Dugan, 17, 14-31; C. Hakers, 16, 14-30; C. Marshall, 18, 11-29; A. Ury, 12, 31-31; P. J. Sullivan, 19, 15-34.

Co. G.—Priv. E. Gibbons, 16, 19-35; J. Winters, 18, 7-25; J. Winfield, 15, 10-25; Sergt. J. McCready, 13, 19-26; Priv. W. A. Dempsey, 11, 14-25; P. Sumner, 14, 11-25; W. F. Delaney, 10, 17-27; J. D. Kirby, 14, 11-25; W. J. Lyons, 13, 15-28.

Co. H.—Sergt. J. Beatty, 12, 13-25; Corps. W. Jones, 12, 17-29; Pvt. E. McGraun, 16, 9-25; Corps. J. A. Hooper, 15, 12-27; Pvt. W. H. Reed, 9, 21-30.

Co. I.—Sergt. R. M. Carmody, 14, 15-29; Pvt. C. Stafford, 17, 9-26; Pvt. O. Herrman, 17, 12-20.

Capt. A. C. Baxter heads the list with the very handsome score of 42, and his 23 at 500 yards is particularly creditable. Company drills in the 8th regiment are duly carried out on the prescribed nights, but the attendance is so small that they will hardly bear reporting. The men need stirring up.

THIRTEENTH NEW YORK.—Col. D. E. Austen.—This regiment has resolved to accept neither the invitation of Gen. Hartman for the coming celebration in Philadelphia, nor that for the Mardi Gras performance in New Orleans. The only turnout on the tapis is the long promised but never performed review by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, which is now settled for December next for sure. Company drills in setting up and the fascias have taken place since the beginning of the month. The cadet corps is in a flourishing condition. On the first drill night, Saturday, Oct. 7, 22 were in ranks; on the next, Saturday, Oct. 14, this number had swelled to 42, and on the Saturday, Oct. 21, it is expected that 60 men will be present. No absentees were reported so far. Col. Austen has made the instruction of the cadets his personal care, and states that the progress made by the boys is very rapid. Probably in time this corps may be organized into an additional company of the regiment.

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—Col. Josiah Porter.—The main drill hall in the armory of this regiment is at present occupied by a fair which will last three weeks, and company drills have, in consequence, to be carried on in the board of officers' room. This, of course, affords but limited space, but as instruction at present and for some weeks to come will be only in the school of the soldier, with little or no marching exercises, its progress is not materially interfered with.

The benefits gained during the four of camp duty are generally acknowledged all through the regiment, and there is a universal desire not to lose the lesson learned there. The necessity of thorough instruction was discussed in all its phases at the last meeting of the board of officers, and it seems that steps will be taken to improve the defective system so far pursued. At least it has been resolved to go to the bottom of the matter by beginning reform where it is most needed, and that is in a more thorough and efficient system for the training of recruits before sent to companies. The present inefficient system is the main cause of defective company instruction in nearly all the regiments, and the 22d deserves credit for being the first to appreciate this fact and for the institution of the right remedy. This is the employment of a drill sergeant, who will be in charge of the recruit detachment, a measure which was definitely adopted at the last meeting of the board of officers. This is the only way to secure proper and uniform instruction, and we congratulate the 22d on the institution of the measure.

A similar system of instruction was attempted and carried out with considerable success years ago by the energetic adjutant of the 22d, Lieut. W. J. Harding, who, however, for lack of time, had to discontinue, and for several years the matter was entirely neglected, until the camp experience during last summer gave it new impetus. A school for non-commissioned officers, under charge of Adjutant Harding, will also shortly be commenced, to consist of recitations and demonstrations of tactical movements on the blackboard, an institution which deserves success as well as imitation, by other regiments. The 22d is thus under fair

headway towards increased efficiency, and should have every success it deserves.

A Court-martial will be held on October 31, and Colonel Porter has issued a circular directing company officers to promptly report all delinquents, and especially those who were absent from camp duty and from drills without satisfactory excuse.

It has been resolved to hold the annual ball of the regiment some time about the 22d of February next.

SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK.—Col. Richard Vose.—We have often referred to the step-child manner of treatment which this regiment is receiving in regard to its armory, and the lack of battalion instruction which has resulted as a natural consequence. The last Legislature provided no relief, and the regiment is now taking the matter in its own hands in earnest.

The executive committee ordered to be appointed at the meeting which took place on Saturday was reported on Monday evening, Oct. 16, and contains the names of a number of active and veteran members of the regiment, who will no doubt push matters in regard to the Fair which is soon to be held at the present armory of the 71st for the purpose of raising a fund towards the erection of a new armory with all the necessary energy.

An armory which presents no danger of tumbling down on the heads of the regiment when drilling is an absolute necessity for the 71st, and the regiment deserves success in the efforts made at present towards its acquisition.

SIXTY-NINTH NEW YORK.—Colonel James Cavanagh.—The regiment will assemble at the regimental armory in full dress uniform, white cross and waist belts, and gloves, on Wednesday, November 1, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. sharp, and from there parade to Madison Square Garden for guard mount, dress parade, battalion and skirmish drills, and review by his Honor, Wm. R. Grace, Mayor.

Battalion drill and other instructions on Monday, October 23; Thursday, 26, and Monday, 30, in fatigue uniform, at 8 p. m.

Court-martial for the trial of absentees from the assemblies above ordered on Tuesday, Dec. 5, at 8 o'clock p. m. Detail for the court, Capt. Hugh Coleman.

NEW YORK.—The regiments in the 2d brigade have been notified by Major Wendell Goodwin, inspector, that he will hold an inspection by company on the regular drill nights of the latter.

The statement made by some papers that Co. F, 9th regiment, Capt. Walton, had a full dress drill on Monday night, October 16, was incorrect. Co. F will have a drill and reception at the armory on Tuesday evening, October 31, for which we have received invitations. This company is about the best in the 9th regiment, and Capt. Walton manages to keep it full up to the standard.

The 21st anniversary of the organization of Battery M, 1st regiment, New York Volunteer Light Artillery, was observed at Lockport, October 14. At the reunion 38 answered the roll-call. After a march, with music, through the streets, in which was led an old horse ridden by one of the men from Atlanta to Savannah in 1864, dinner was served at the Niagara House, at which were also the wives of fifteen of the veterans.

Washington Light Battery, Capt. F. P. Earle, held a dismounted drill at the armory last Tuesday evening, and fifty-four men answered to roll-call. The battery was divided into three squads. Captain Earle drilled the major portion in the large drill room, whilst Lieut. Voorhes took a charge of the recruits, and Lieut. Harrison had charge of a gun detachment on the ground floor. The drilling of the different detachments was thorough, care being taken to have every movement correct. There is no reason why this Battery should not perfect themselves in drill this season. The rank and file of this command are enthusiastic to excel in drill, and with the new quarters which has been assigned to them, the fault in case of failure will be charged to the commissioned officers. The yearly carbide match will be contested at Creedmoor on November 16, 1882.

1st Lieut. Alexis C. Smith has been elected Captain, 2d Lieut. R. M. Winans 1st Lieutenant, and Sergt. F. P. Harrison 2d Lieutenant of Co. H, 23d regt.

The Albany Journal asserts that Mayor Cleveland has made the statement that in the event of his election as Governor Gen. John B. Woodward will be asked to become his Adjutant General.

Company drills in the 7th Brigade have been resumed. The Ribbets Cadets of Troy were inspected on Thursday Oct. 19, at their armory. This corps will visit Philadelphia Bi-Centennial Celebration.

VERMONT.—We give the following extracts from the report of 1st Lieut. H. E. Tuthery, 1st U. S. Cavalry, on the encampment of the 1st regiment, held at Brandon from Aug. 29 to Sept. 2:

The camp was located one mile southeast from Brandon village, on the road leading to Rutland. It was in an enclosed pasture, clear from trees and underbrush, with water supplied by an aqueduct to a trough in the centre. The surface was broken by ledges so as to disturb the desired arrangement of the camp, and was rough and uneven for drill purposes, but was evidently the most available selection in the vicinity.

The camp was arranged as prescribed in tactics for a regiment of infantry in column of companies, except that the kitchens and sinks were without the encampment, and the non-commissioned staff on a line with the field and staff. Some of the companies had excellent arrangements for sinks, others neglected this important sanitary provision.

Tents which have been in use since 1877 were in excellent condition, uniformly white and clean, and gave an impressive neatness to the camp. One wall tent was allowed to each four men. Fuel and straw were provided by the State. Each company provided its own rations, some of them having very complete field mess-kits, large mess tents and portable kitchens, with boxes for packing in small space for transportation. Others, having no mess arrangements, employed caterers to supply their food in camp, and three companies were obliged to take their meals out of camp, much to the disturbance of discipline and camp instruction.

The dress uniform of gray cloth varies somewhat in shades of color and style of trimming in the different companies, the most noticeable contrast, however, is the peculiar shade of gray in two companies, F and G, and the mixture of plumes and pompons in the dress hats. All have white pants and white cross belts, which very much meddle the difference in the uniform when the regiment is paraded for dress ceremony. The uniforms have been in service a long time, but appear in fair condition.

The regiment is armed with breech-loading Springfield rifles, calibre 60-100, old model, altered from muzzle-loaders furnished by the United States Government in the annual apportionment to States, which have been in use by the regiment some ten years. They were not very clean, but generally appeared serviceable, requiring only repairs in the way of the firing-pins, sights, etc. Under the firing test they would undoubtedly show accuracy at short ranges, but are far behind the improved model, the calibre 48-100, now issued. The field accoutrements from the Government are the old pattern, black leather belts, bayonet scabbards and cartridge boxes, and are much worn. The companies also have dress cartridge boxes for use with white belts. The soldierly deportment of the men was commendable;

good order prevailed through the five days' encampment, with out a prisoner in the guard house, and no annoyances were reported by the citizens of the town—facts that speak well for the troops. A well arranged list of calls was strictly followed, and the men were generally prompt and orderly at formation. Some of the companies observed admirable police regulations in the company streets and tents, others neglected many of the details essential to discipline, and which require no material expenditure except labor; for instance, uniform clothes racks and gun racks can be constructed, though of rough material, bedding uniformly piled, orderly boards posted, etc., so that officers can have supervision, and the men properly care for their guns and clothing without confusion.

Schools for officers were held daily, at which were pointed out individual mistakes and faults as they occurred. There were two battalion drills daily during the encampment, with guard mounting each morning and dress parade in the evening. Battalion drills comprised all the movements necessary to maneuver a regiment on the field of battle, including firing with blank cartridges and skirmish drill. Marked improvement was made in each successive drill and ceremony. Good attention had evidently been paid to company drill before assembling, and some companies evinced accuracy and thorough training as they maneuvered in battalion. The Governor's review on Thursday, and the last dress parade on Friday evening, were especially well executed.

The band did excellent service, and is entitled to much of the credit gained for fine marching. Drills and exercises generally showed a careful attention to the details of tactics on the part of the officers, and a high order of soldierly pride throughout the regiment.

Guard duty, requiring more practical experience to perfect than the single round of an encampment affords, should not be a subject for severe criticism. It is a test for the professional soldier that it would be unfair to apply to men standing so seldom in the most responsible post of duty that the soldier has to fill. It is sufficient to say that the officers devoted themselves faithfully to learning their duties and instructing sentinels while on guard, and that there was marked improvement in the appearance of the guard from day to day. If some circular compiled from regulations on the subject of guard duty could be distributed among the companies before going into camp, it would be of much assistance to the officers in imparting instructions and tend to produce uniformity in the manner of performing this important duty.

In view of the present effective weapons, and the tendencies of modern warfare to fight at long ranges, individual skill in marksmanship is more than ever important, and rifle practice would undoubtedly become a popular as well as a highly beneficial feature of these encampments, attracting to the ranks the class of men who would naturally volunteer in case of war. This, in connection with other considerations, would point to the importance of having a permanent camping ground for the regiment, where a rifle range could be fitted up and store houses erected, so that the money expended each year might accrue to the benefit of succeeding encampments.

The organization of the regiment is complete for a regiment of infantry. The maximum strength of companies is limited by law to 51 officers and men. The aggregate strength of the regiment at date of muster was 494, of which ninety per cent. were present at the encampment. Inquiry further shows that 25 per cent. of the men present had been recruited since the last annual encampment, and that 50 per cent. of the officers present were new to their positions.

Camp was broken on the 24 of September, in an orderly and soldierly manner, and the troops embarked for their homes under efficient arrangements by the quartermaster department.

CALIFORNIA.—G. O. No. 22, of October 10, publishes the following changes:

Commissioned.

1st Infantry.—J. H. Fisher, 2d Lieutenant, Co. F, vice Cavannah, resigned, August 8, 1882. 2d Artillery.—T. Donovan, captain, Co. E, vice O'Donovan, resigned, July 24, 1882; J. J. Carroll, 1st Lieutenant, Co. E, vice O'Connor, resigned, July 24, 1882.

Third Brigade.—Wm. M. Gibson, major and assistant adjutant general, on staff of brigadier general commanding; original vacancy August 21, 1882.

Resigned.

J. Armstrong, captain, Co. C, 5th Infantry Battalion, Sept. 23, 1882; E. S. Breyfogle, 2d Lieutenant, Co. B, 5th Infantry Battalion, Sept. 18, 1882; A. G. Twist, 1st Lieutenant, Co. C, 5th Infantry Battalion, Sept. 11, 1882.

Retired.

E. J. Fraser, major and surgeon 2d Artillery, September 4, 1882.

FOREIGN SERVICES.

In the military statistics of the British army at home, a very striking instance is given of the reduction that can be effected in mortality by a reduction in the quantity of germs. Not many years ago, when sanitation was little understood or heeded, the deaths from tubercular disease amounted to 10 per 1000; that is the present percentage of deaths from ailments in the army at home. Now, the number of deaths from this particular malady is 3 per 1000, a satisfactory proof of the results attending the removal of germs from the air of barracks and hospitals for as Professor Tyndall has recently shown, tubercular disease is one of those, dependent

upon, and propagated by, the existence and development of living organisms. Air and water are the media for the passive existence of these beings, and for their transmission to congenial soil, and in every instance the removal of causes favorable to their development is followed by a diminution of disease and death.

The naval officers who visited the camps between Ismailia and Kassassin have been filled with a profound and pitying conviction that some most distinguished corps are not fit to take care of themselves in regard to food and supplies. It is certain that the British stomach, when borne on a soldier's legs, needs a deal of looking after. If the owner fills it, he never thinks it can be empty again, and flings away his extra proviant. Sometimes, he puts two days' rations into it; sometimes, he uses only one day's ration, and feeling pretty comfortable, throws the next day's supply away, and then, being hungry, d—s the Commissariat and Transport.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

FORCE is reported to be achieving a triumph in Ireland only second to that won in Egypt. Outrages have ceased; criminals have been brought to justice and punished; the Land League is breaking up.

THE Indian troops coming through the Suez Canal were detained three days by a Russian ship, escorted by a gunboat, which strangely stuck fast immediately across the canal. A telegraphic threat from Admiral Seymour that he would come and take his own measures to get her off finally started her.

THE Duke of Connaught is reported to be a thorough soldier in feeling, and one who has always done his work well, and withal one of the most unassuming of young mortals.

THE English government insists that Egypt shall treat Arabi as a prisoner of war and accord him the English right of choosing his own counsel, the counsel to be paid out of the Egyptian treasury.

THE English General Wood's profound indifference to being fired upon, which has excited the profound admiration of the English war correspondent, is maliciously ascribed to profound deafness.

A GERMAN contemporary, comparing the statistics of losses at Tel-el-Kebir with those during some of the most deadly contests of the Franco-Prussian war, arrives at the conclusion that for the small numbers engaged in the attack, the British loss equalled in proportion the losses at some of the most fatal engagements of the great war, such as at St. Privat, Gravelotte, etc. The total number of officers of the army and navy who have perished in the Egyptian campaign amounts to twenty-one, of whom three belong to the navy.

An unfortunate lieutenant of the English navy, Francis Noel, has fallen a victim to his zeal for justice. It is asserted that the oppression on board his vessel, the *Rifleman*, was so unbearable that Lieut. Noel, as senior lieutenant, came forward and remonstrated with the Captain, Commander Mayow, on behalf of all on board. This led to a feud between him and his commanding officer, which soon ended in an official correspondence, recriminations, accusations, charges, and counter-charges, arrest, and Court-martial, when, as usual, the junior went to the wall.

The British occupation of Egypt is expected to continue for two years.

THE assertion of German officers in Egypt that the British troops murdered the Egyptian wounded in the trenches at Tel-el-Kebir long after resistance had ceased, is partly confirmed by the testimony of British officers, who say that their orders were to give no quarter. The excuse alleged is that the soldiers ran the risk of being shot treacherously as they went by the wounded.

SEPT. 24, a wooden bridge of the Drave at Essey, in Croitia, gave way with a railroad train on it and two passenger cars filled with soldiers fell into the Drave. They were hussars returning from Bosnia, and were on their way to their homes on furlough. When after the catastrophe the ranks of the rescued were counted, 27 men were missing, who had perished in the waves. In the forenoon of the same day a technical commission examined the bridge, and declared it to be safe.

MARRIED.

CONVERSE—JENKINS.—At the residence of the bride's father, Washington City, Oct. 12, by the Rev. William Madison Pettie, D. D., Rector of St. Paul's, Newport, Ky. Lieutenant GEORGE L. CONVERSE, 3d U. S. Cavalry, to NETTIE THOMPSON, daughter of Rear Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins, U. S. Navy.

COLLINS—LA TOURRETTE.—At Fort Union, Oct. 5, by the Rev. James M. La Tourrette, post chaplain U. S. Army, assisted by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Dupuis, of New Mexico. GEORGETTE, daughter of the officiating presbyter, to JOSEPH H. COLLINS, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

JORDAN—GUTHRIE.—At No. 40 West 58th Street, New York City, Oct. 14, Mr. THOS. KEARNEY JORDAN to Miss MAY DABRE GUTHRIE.

KRAMER—VON BERGEN.—At the residence of the bride's sister, No. 503 North 6th Street, Phila., Oct. 18, 1882, by the Rev. Mr.

POWERS, Capt. ADAM KRAMER, 6th U. S. Cavalry, to CLARA E. VON BERGEN, Phila., Pa.

LANGDON—HANSOM.—At Oakland, Cal., October 9, Mr. HOWARD P. LANGDON to Miss CARIE HANSOM, grand-daughter of the late Chief Constructor Hanscom, U. S. N.

MCCLEURE—WALKER.—At Carlinville, Illinois, Oct. 20, Lieut. CHARLES MCCLEURE, 18th U. S. Infantry, to Miss MARY WALKER, daughter of Senator C. A. Walker.

NUGENT—COE.—October 11, at St. James' Church, Skaneateles, N. Y., by the Rev. O. P. Jennings, S. T. D., MILLIE LESLIE COE, daughter of Edward B. Coe, Esq., to FREDERICK FOYLE NUGENT, son of Col. Robert Nugent, U. S. Army.

VAN DEUSEN—MUNN.—At the Commonwealth Hotel, Boston, Mass., October 18, by the Rev. A. W. Sanborn, of the Church of the Messiah, Lieut. GEO. W. VAN DEUSEN, 4th U. S. Cavalry, to FLORENCE LENOX, daughter of Capt. C. E. Munn, Asst. Surg. U. S. Army.

WALLACE—OTIS.—At St. Paul, Minn., October 11, Lieutenant GEORGE D. WALLACE, 7th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss CAROLINE, daughter of the Hon. G. L. Otis.

WHITFIELD—MORRISON.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, October 17, 1882, Mr. SMITH A. WHITFIELD to Miss FLORENCE PRESTON MORRISON, sister of Lieutenant C. C. Morrison, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A.

WOOD—THOM.—At Washington, D. C., October 18, Lieutenant THOMAS N. WOOD, U. S. Marine Corps, to Miss KATIE THOM.

DIED.

BROOME.—After a long and severe illness, Oct. 14, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, MARY GILFILLAN BROOME, only daughter of Lieut. Colonel and Mary Cochran Broome, aged 11 years, 7 months, and 28 days.

GRAVES.—At Kittery Point, Me., Oct. 1, EMILY GRAVES, infant daughter of Civil Engineer H. S. Graves, C. S. N.

DIMMICK.—On Friday, Oct. 13, at his residence, 114½ Academy Street, Jersey City, N. J., after a short illness, ELMATHAN N. DIMMICK, father of Lieut. E. D. Dimmick, 9th U. S. Cavalry, in the 75th year of his age. Funeral services and interment at Athens, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 15.

KING.—At Madison Barracks, New York, Oct. 16, Captain JAMES S. KING, 12th U. S. Infantry.

LEGGOTT.—At Fort Sill, I. T., October 8, Mrs. LEGGOTT, wife of Capt. H. F. Leggett, 24th U. S. Infantry. Burial at her home, Piquette, Ohio.

MARMION.—At San Francisco, Oct. 4, Mrs. MARMION, wife of Surgeon Robert A. Marmion, U. S. N.

MCLEATH.—At Miles City, Montana, Oct. 6, HARVEY B. eldest son of Thompson P. McLeath, late Captain 6th U. S. Artillery, in the 18th year of his age.

PAUL.—At Fort Assiniboine, Montana, September 29, 1882, LEWIS RAINS, age two months and twenty days, only son of Capt. Charles R. Paul, U. S. A., and Katherine Rains Paul.

STEVENSON.—At Detroit, Mich., Oct. 9, 1882, of consumption, Captain J. D. STEVENSON, 8th U. S. Cavalry. Funeral on Wednesday, Oct. 11, with military honors.

WEBSTER.—At Portsmouth, N. H., Oct. 14, Mrs. JULIA A. WEBSTER, aged 76 years, mother of Lieut. Frank D. Webster, U. S. Marine Corps. Mrs. Webster was a worthy descendant of the illustrious families of Daniel Webster and Rufus Choate. The Portsmouth, N. H., *Chronicle* says: "Her life has been one of happiness, and her amiable disposition won for her a character that will ever be remembered by those who knew her. She had a pleasant smile and kind word for all. For years she has been a great sufferer, yet bore it without a murmur. It is seldom that we find such a lovely character, such a true and faultless woman and the dearest legacy she has left to her children is the sweet remembrance of her unselfish life."

WOODSON.—At Fort Laramie, Wyoming, Oct. 7, GUY, only child of Capt. A. E. Woodson, 5th U. S. Cavalry.

LATTON.—At Dover, on Tuesday, October 3, the Hon. CALEB S. LATTON, of Georgetown, Delaware, in the 85th year of his age. Judge LATTON, at the time of his death was the oldest member of the Delaware Bar. He had had a very extensive practice, was for several years one of the Judges of the Superior Court of the State, and had held various offices of honor and trust. A man of strong conscientious convictions, he was throughout his life an ardent advocate of every measure he believed to be conducive to the prosperity of the country and State or to the best interests of the people. The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the members of the Bar of Sussex County, Delaware:

"The Bar of Sussex County having heard with sincere regret of the death of the Hon. CALEB S. LATTON, the oldest of its members, and having met to express their respect for his memory, and thus sympathize with his bereaved family, do
"Resolved, That in the course of his long and busy professional life for more than half a century, his abilities and learning as a lawyer and his character and worth as a citizen, became so well known to all that no words of eulogy are required from us on this occasion; and we therefore content ourselves in tendering to his family our respectful and sincere sympathy in their sad bereavement. That as a mark of our respect we will wear the usual badge of mourning during the present term of the Superior Court.

"That the Secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of these proceedings to the family of the deceased, and to publish the same in the newspapers of this State.

"That the senior members of this Bar be requested to present to the Superior Court, at its present term, a copy of these proceedings, and move that they be entered upon the record of the Court."

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The committee appointed to try the Egyptian rebel prisoners, at Cairo, have examined several witnesses, including Princes Ibrahim and Kiamil. Arabi Pasha was brought before the committee, and replied to their inquiries in long but unimportant speeches. The report that Arabi Pasha has been maltreated is denied. The following pashas will be arraigned with Arabi Pasha for trial: Toulba, Ali Fehmy, Abdelal Samy, Toulby Yakoub, Omar Rahmy and Ali Rouby, and Said Bey Gandel. The list of prisoners awaiting court-martial has been handed to Sir Edward Malet, the British Consul General at Cairo. It contains 113 names, exclusive of prisoners in the provinces, who number thirty. Three colonels, accused of complicity in the late massacre, have been arrested in the interior and brought to Alexandria.

A NATIVE Alexandria newspaper asserts that the strength of the Egyptian army will be 10,000 infantry,

cavalry, and artillery. Officers and soldiers suspected of participation in the revolt will not be admitted. The officers will all be Turks or Circassians.

SUMMING up the Egyptian war the London *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "The nation was certainly far better prepared for war than on any previous occasion. Our military machine proved itself workable, and the expeditionary force was got together and transported to the theatre of action with commendable speed. Very little of the thousand and one requirements of an army in the field was forgotten, and great foresight has been shown in the arrangements for dealing with the wounded and sick. The composition of regiments also was good, the young and untrained men being weeded out, and their places supplied by robust, trained men of the Reserve. On the other hand, the infantry battalions embarked, on an average, some 200 short of the regulation war establishment. Many of the Reserve men, too, were attached to regiments with which they had had no previous connection, though their own old battalions were in the field."

On Aug. 21 at the annual festival of the Order of St. Olaf or Olave, the patron saint of Norway, celebrated at

the Royal Palace of Christiania, the King, "In chapter," arose, and declared that one of the knights—one of the modern "Princes of the Bourne"—having proved unworthy of the dignity of fellowship, was there and then struck off the Order, and deprived of his decoration. This is a remarkable innovation, for the "practice" of Europe has generally been to measure the morality of actions by the honorary distinctions and purse of the individual.

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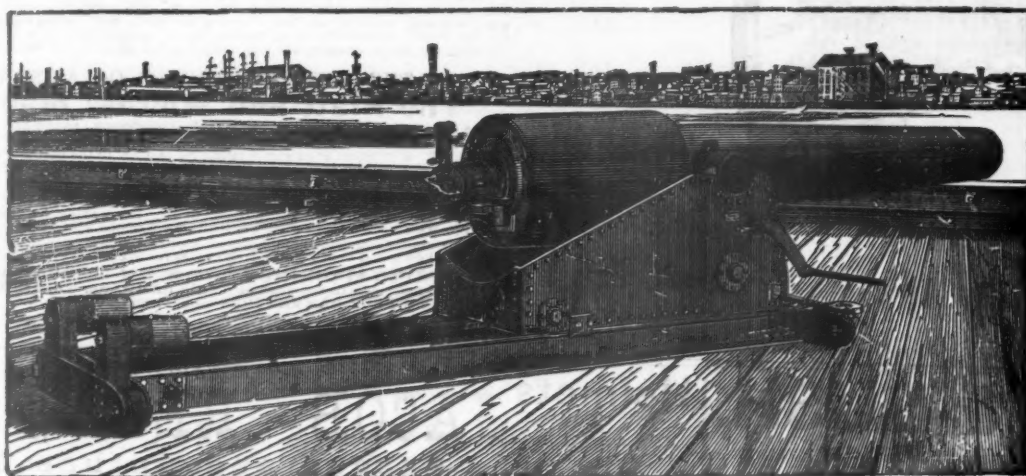
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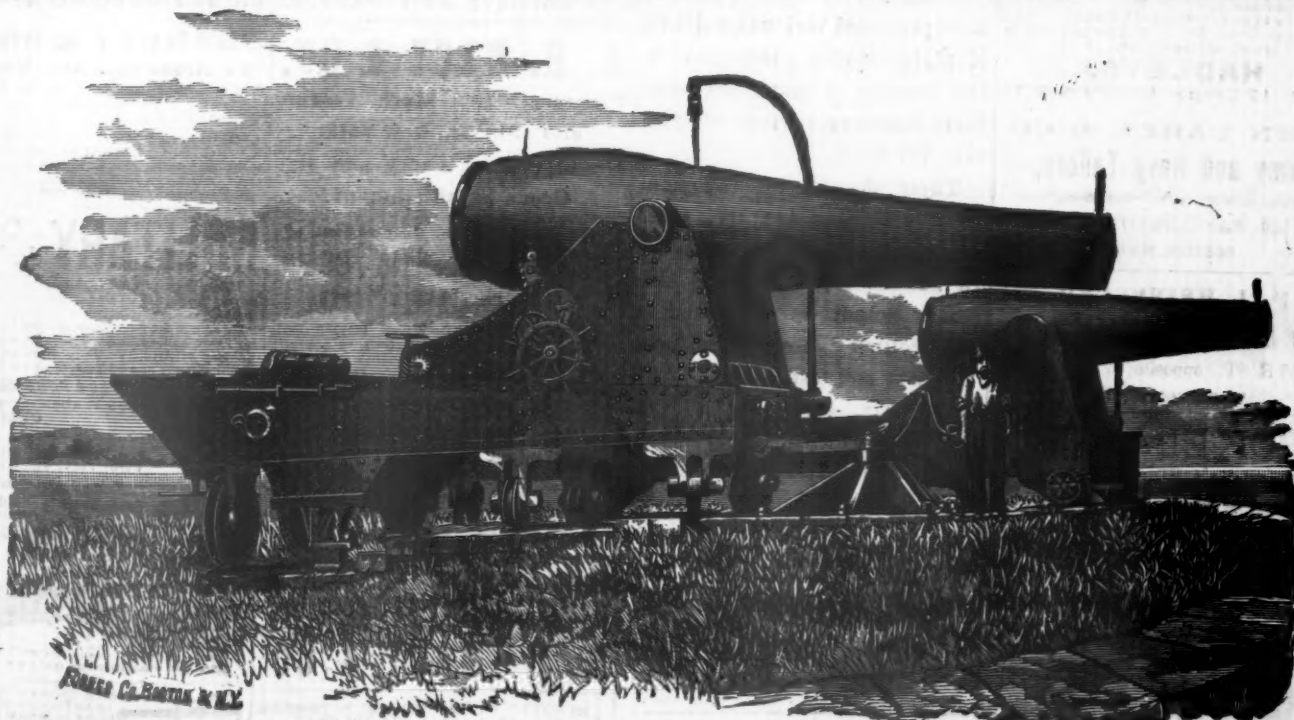
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